THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 128,122—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MAY 13, 1890.

McEWAN'S BEER.
As supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs 57, per Hhd.
The finest Draught Beer shipped to Australia and the East.
CUTLER, PALMER AND CO., AGENTS.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

S. S. "PENINSULAR."
NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

A STEAM BARGE to take Passengers on Board will LEAVE the APOLLO BUNDER at 4 p.m. on TUESDAY, 13th May. The steamer will sail at 6 p.m.

Heavy Baggage to be sent to the Company's Dockyard at Mazagon by 10 a.m. on that day.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday,
P.I. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson.	16th May.
P.I. COROMANDEL	4500	800	I. Reeves	23rd "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. J. Weighell	30th "
P.I. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	6th June.
† ASSAM	3038	500	E. Crewe	13th "
P.I. ROHILLA	3511	700	M. de Horne	20th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	27th "
P.I. ROSETTA	3525	700	G. W. Brady	4th July
† ASSAM	3038	500	E. Crewe	11th "
P.I. CLYDE	4136	800	T. L. Parfitt	18th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	20th "
P.I. ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	1st Aug.
† ASSAM	3038	500	E. Crewe	8th "
P.I. PENINSULAR	5500	1000	W. T. Webber	15th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. J. Weighell	22nd "
P.I. SUTLEJ	42 5	800	W. D. Worcester	29th "

The steamers marked P I proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London, by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a. m. on day of sailing.

SPECIAL STEAMER TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1890.
PENINSULAR ..	5400	1000	H. Wyatt	13th May.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1890.
MALWA	2970	500	W. J. Nantes	8th May.
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	22nd "
ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	5th June.

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd April, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay.

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
PO	.....	.....	1st June 1890.
DOMENICO BALDUINO..	5,000	800	20th June 1890.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July 1890.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st August 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged [illegible] and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	On the 7th June 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 12th 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger..	4,600	750	1st June.
aMARIA TERESA.	R. Deperis ..	4,200	600	15th June.
AMPHITRITE	G. Nicolich ..	4,200	650	1st July.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer
a Will not call at Brindisi.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI...	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
ORION	B. Vidos	3,800	850	15th May.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MELPOMENE..	G. Walluschnig	3,800	550	21st May.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street Bombay.
8th April, 1890.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK DIRECT.

THE Splendid Passenger Steamer s. s. "CLAN DRUMMOND," 2,950 tons, Commander H. HARRISON, will sail for DUNKIRK DIRECT, on or about the 14th May, 1890.

The Saloons and State Rooms are all on the upper deck and are fitted with every requisites for Comfort. Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

Passengers can be landed at Plymouth.

For particulars as to rates of passages, &c., Apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents
Forbes Street, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	T.R.	Commander.	To sail.
LARABIA	3544	J. Laird	13th May.
MNUBIA	3551	J. G. Knox	20th May.

Steamers marked L proceed to Liverpool direct; those marked M to Marseilles only; steamers marked ML go [illegible] via Marseilles and book passengers for both [illegible]sengers by the Marseilles steamers can book [illegible]don (overland from Marseilles). Each [illegible] duly qualified Surgeon and an ex[illegible] is fitted out with every comfort [illegible] the state-rooms are on the [illegible]lars apply to

[illegible] & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, at 11 a.m. on 18th May, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Bussreh, in foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA" 1 168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 14th May.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

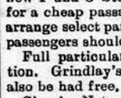
S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,697 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 15th May, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE AND ANTWERP.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 24th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 12th May, 1890. Agents.

CHEAP PASSAGES, HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.



PASSAGES promptly engaged and best berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS; and also in selected NON LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," "MACIVER," &c, from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.

Outward, in Non-Liners, from £20 to £30 per adult, Saloon.

CONTINENTAL RAIL—TICKETS provided, and PULLMAN—CAR BERTHS engaged.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.

PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.

SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.

LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.

INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.

INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.

Full particulars supplied and HANDBOOKS sent free onapplication.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
28, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
27 LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. and O. and other regular lines of Steamers, *without charge for Commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P and O Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing. Intending passengers should make early application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. Grindlay's "Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage received and shipped.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO., Bombay.
GRINDLAY, & CO., Calcutta.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

TOURIST AND GENERAL PASSENGER AGENTS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED by P. and O. and all Lines of Steamers FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION, and special attention given to the selection of berths.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe, allowing breaks of Journey anywhere *en route*.

INTERPRETERS meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports to assist holders of Cook's Tickets.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10, £5, which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the world.

Drafts issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at very favourable rates.

A Copy of "COOK'S ORIENTAL TRAVELLERS GAZETTE," containing latest information of Steamer Sailings, Quarantine, &c., &c., sent free on application to

THOS. COOK & SON,
Bombay, Rampart Row; Calcutta, 11, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GOLD AND JEWELLED SCARF PINS.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

	Rs.	a.	
Pearl Horse-shoe Pins	10	8	each.
Pearl Star Do.	10	8	"
Pearl Circle and Knob Pins	15	0	"
Pearl Shield, with single stone pearl on top	18	0	"
Pearl Horse-shoe with Gold Crook	12	0	"
Gold Flower with Diamond centre	22	8	"
Pearl Heart	12	0	"
Pearl and Sapphire Crescent and Star	34	0	"
Plain Gold Horse-shoe	12	8	"
Pearl Horse-shoe, with single stone pearl top	22	8	"
Gold Horse-shoe and Whip	15	0	"
Gold Squirrel Pin with Pearl	36	0	"
Gold Shields, Diamond centre	31	8	"
Pearl Crescent, with single stone pearl top	20	0	"
Solid Gold Horse's Head	27	0	"
Pearl and Diamond Crescent and Star ...	30	0	"
Gold Shamrock and Pearl Centre	13	8	"
Plain Gold Bead Pins	7	8	"

GOLD AND JEWELLED SCARF PINS AND STUDS.

(These can be converted into Scarf Pin or Stud at pleasure.)

	Rs.	a.	
Diamond Horse-shoe	117	0	each.
Single Stone Diamond, claw set	95	0	"
Single Stone Diamond, star set	40	0	"
Single Stone Diamond, star set	54	0	"
Fancy Gold, Pearl centre	19	0	"

GOLD STUDS and LINKS.
GOLD BROOCHES and EARRINGS.
GOLD BRACELETS and BANGLES.

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

INTERPRETER REQUIRED.

REQUIRED AT ONCE for a period of not less than 3 months, at a station 10 hours' Railway run from Bombay, an Interpreter speaking French, Hindustani and English. Apply stating terms with the necessary proofs of qualification, to A. B., care of this paper.

A LECTURE READ BY

PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER

(in pamphlet form),

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,

Annas 2; Post free.

GOLD AND SILVER PEN AND PENCIL CASES.

Plain Gold Pen and Pencil Cases (as illustration)				Rs. 90
Engine Turned Gold Do.	do	Rs. 40	to	" 54
Engraved Gold Do.	do	" 44	to	" 60
Plain Silver Do.	do	" 11	each	
Engine Turned Silver Do.	do	" 12	each	
Plain Gold Pencil Cases (as illustration)		Rs. 13-0	to	Rs. 65
Engraved Gold Do.	do.	" 31-8	to	" 50
Fluted Gold Do.	do.	" 31-8	to	" 50
Plain and Engine Turned Silver do.	.....	" 8-0	to	" 12
Spiral Fluted Gold Pencil Cases (as illustration)		Rs. 36	to	Rs. 60
Spiral Fluted Silver Do.	do.	" 9	to	" 10-8

TO TAKE THE ORDINARY CEDAR PENCILS, SIMILAR IN STYLE TO ILLUSTRATION.

GOLD PENCIL CASES.

Fluted Gold Pencil Cases	Rs. 31-8	to	Rs. 50
Plain and Fluted Silver Pencil Cases	" 6	to	9
The "81-ton Gun" Pencil in Silver	" 15		
The "Cigarette Tube" Pencil	" 10-8		
The "Express Cartridge" Pencil in Silver	" 15		
The "Champagne Bottle" Pencil in Silver	" 15		
The "Peg" Pencil in Silver	" 14		
The "Palliser Shell" Pencil in Silver	" 15		
The "Elephant" Pencil in Silver	" 13-8		

SPARE LEADS FOR PENCILS.

"H" and "M" sizes, Re. 1-4 per box; "W" and "VS" sizes, Re. 1-8 per box. Spare Leads for Cedar Pencils, Re. 1-8 per box.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TIVOLI BEER.

NON PLUS ULTRA (Eagle Brand).

IN WHITE GLASS BOTTLES.

Pleasant, Light, and Wholesome, Pronounced to be THE BEST BEER yet imported into the country.

FRESH SUPPLIES RECEIVED EVERY FORTNIGHT.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. | Rs. 16 per case of 4 dozen pints.

Special Terms for Messes, Clubs, &c.

SOLE AGENT FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

WILLIAM GROSSMANN,
105-106, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,

SPECIAL IMPORTATION.

	Rs.	a.
Ladies' Tan Suede Court Shoes, Soft and durable	7	0
Ladies' Grey Suede do.	7	0
Ladies' Glace Court Shoes jet beaded Toes	9	8
Ladies' Glace Court Shoes Gold beaded Toes...	9	8
Ladies' Glace Court Shoes Steel beaded Toes..	9	8
Ladies' Glace Oxford Walking Shoes finest quality...	12	8
Ladies' Russian Hide Oxford Walking Shoes finest quality.. ...	11	8
Ladies' Russia Hide Court Shoes finest quality	8	0
Ladies' Red Morocco Court Shoes do.	8	0
Ladies' Blue Morocco Court Shoes do.	8	0
Ladies' Fancy Worked Velvet Slippers Various Colours	4	8
Ladies' Soft Glace Slippers	5	0
Lutitian Cream for Brown or Russia Shoes...	1	8

BOMBAY, POONA AND SECUNDERABAD

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Biliousness and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ,
OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Spermatorrhœa, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Debility, Incapacity, Loss of Memory, and all those diseases for which Mercury, Sarsaparilla, &c., are not only employed in vain, but too often to the utter destruction of the sufferer's health. To the people of India, and similar enervating climates, as also all those who by indiscretion in early life, have ruined their constitutions, this miraculous life-reviving tonic will give, as it were, a new existence. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervous fears, renovates the impaired powers of life, and gradually invigorates the most shattered constitution. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary, the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle, of all the principal Merchants in India.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, without which none can possibly be genuine.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under special discount.

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!! CLOCKS!!!

NEW AND LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF CLOCKS IN INDIA OF NEWEST DESIGNS SUITABLE TO ALL PURPOSES.

CLOCKS FOR TURRETS.
CLOCKS FOR TOWERS.
CLOCKS FOR THE DURBAR.
CLOCKS FOR THE HALL.
CLOCKS FOR OFFICERS MESS.
CLOCKS FOR THE GUARD ROOM.
CLOCKS FOR CHURCHES.
CLOCKS FOR SCHOOLS.
CLOCKS FOR INSTITUTES.
CLOCKS FOR MILLS.
CLOCKS FOR OFFICES.
CLOCKS FOR THE DINING ROOM.
CLOCKS FOR THE STABLE.
BRACKET CLOCKS.
CARRIAGE OR PALKY CLOCKS.
ARMY AND NAVY CLOCKS.
REGULATOR CLOCKS.
GRANDFATHER CLOCKS.
CLOCKS that never require winding, etc., etc.

The last named one is a new and novel invention which never requires winding or more accurately told, winds itself every hour. This would be a perpetual mobile if the works did not require cleaning every fourth or fifth year. Our stock of clocks is at present without rival, while the prices have been greatly reduced.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.

CLOCK AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WANTED,—LADY NURSES

TO drive out Influenza, Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers from Bombay and other Presidencies by the use of

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS.

Mr. P. B. PRESS, Proprietor, Fort Coach Factory:—"I have found BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE highly efficacious, after having tried it on several men of my factory, who were suffering from the prevailing Fever. By its use my Factory is again in working order.

khbar-i-Soudagar, the leading Merchants' paper, writes on the 15th March 1890—We have tried with success Dr. BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE on several workmen of our Printing Department, who were suffering from the Influenza Epidemic. We strongly recommend to the public the use of Batliwalla's Ague Mixture in cases of Influenza.

Up-country orders for BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS should be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & CO., PHILLIPS & CO., &c., &c., at Re. 1 per bottle.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WE have from the third day of May in 1890 transferred the whole of our business as General Outfitters with the stock in trade to Harry Clark and Company.

નાણજી ખેરાજ એનડ કુાં
i. e., NANSEE KHYRAZ & Co,
Bombay, 6th May, 1890.

HARRY CLARK AND COMPANY,
TAILORS, SHIRT-MAKERS AND OUTFITTERS.

HAVING taken over the business and entire stock in trade from Messrs. NANSEE KHYRAZ & Co., the business will be under the management of HARRY CLARK, formerly manager to Badham Bros., Calcutta, and late proprietor of the Eastern Kit Warehouse, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

Patterns and Self-measurement forms forwarded to any part of India upon application.

HARRY CLARK AND COMPANY,
13, Medows Street.
Bombay, 6th May, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA, SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO-RUBATTINO
BOMBAY AGENCY.

FROM MONDAY, the 12th inst., and during the time of my TEMPORARY ABSENCE from Bombay on leave, Mr. R. PESCIO will act as AGENT of the Company at Bombay.

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Bombay, 9th May, 1890.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMEMT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of 12 per cent. for the year ending 31st December, 1889, will be paid to Registered Shareholders on and after MONDAY, the 19th prox., at the Offices, Albert Building.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
Bombay, 30th April, 1890.

RESIDENTS IN INDIA WILL FIND
CEYLON
An agreeable place to visit during
THE HOT SEASON.

NUWARA ELIYA.—The Sanitorium is 6200 feet above Sea

And after reaching Colombo by short sea voyage, is easily approached by Rail. First Class Return Ticket Rs. 18. "THE GRAND" & CRITERION" HOTELS are charmingly situated, over-looking Lake and Mountain scenery. Furnished with every Comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Bracing climate, but not too cold. W. MILSOM & Co., Proprietors, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

The CHEAPEST material ever offered, from the BEST makers.

BRUSH DYNAMO,	16 Arc Lights (2,000 candle-power each)..	Rs	800
Do. do.	10 " " do.		500
EDISON do.	65 Incandescent Lamps, (20 c. p.)....		400
GRAMME do.	20 Arc Lights of 500 c.p. each or 200 Incan. Lights of 20 c. p.		500
GRAMME DYNAMO,	10 Incandesent Lamps of 20 c. p...		180

GASSNER Dry Cells. No Chemicals. Always ready. Lasts for ever.
INCANDESCENT Lamps, 3, 5, 10 and 20 c. p.
INSULATED CABLE, from 6 annas per yard.
Do. WIRE " 1 anna "

F. FISCHER & Co.

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE GENERAL PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, RATNAGIRI.

For forms of application, &c., apply to the

Hony. Sec., Satara—Mr. G. SCOTT, Depy. Collector and Magistrate.
" Ratnagiri—Mr. K. N. AGASHI, Accountant, Collector's Office.
" Bombay—Mr CURSETJEE COOVERJEE MODY, Chief Ledger Keeper Stores, Audit Branch G. I. P. Railway.
Sholapore—Mr. SITTARAM VISRAM SETT GHANDY, Accountant Collector's Office.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WHITE & CO.,
GENERAL CLEARING, FORWARDING, AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
UMBALLA AND SAHARUNPORE.

Agents—Messrs. SYDNEY, CARLETON and Co., Bombay WHEATLY THOMAS and Co., Calcutta.

N. B.—Railway Receipt should be sent to us direct with instructions as to mode of transit to address.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per annum; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over. Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY. S. KING & CO., London.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAY Co., Ld.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY COMPANY the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDERABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDERABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India. Native Merchants, Traders, &c, seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Station at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-we per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COLUMBIA ELITE SKATING RINK,

Every day from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Admission 8 Annas, Skating Free.
Evenings 8-30 to 11.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND FRIDAYS, 8 As.
MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS & SATURDAYS, Re. 1.
Skates as usual.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS,
Ladies' Invitation Nights.
G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Band in attendance.

CANAL FOUNDRY AND WORKSHOPS, ROORKEE.

WANTED an ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT; must have had a Practical Training in European Workshops, and be capable of designing and making working drawings, calculations and estimates of bridge work and general machinery. Salary 300 rupees rising to 450 rupees per month.—Apply, stating age and sending copies of testimonials to the SUPERINTENDENT.—Applications will be received up to 15th June, 1890.

GOOD TEA at Five Annas per pound, strong, flavoury, and well-matured Dust Tea, in stout lead-lined boxes containing 80 lbs. each.—Terms Cash, or Railway Receipt by V. P. Post. Reduction on orders for 1,000 lb., or over. Carriage to Bombay under ½ anna per lb. Apply to the MANAGER, Hurbuns Division, Dehra Doon Tea Company, Ld., Dehra Dun, N.-W. P.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY
SCRAP COPPER AND BRASS.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, offers for the purchase of any quantity up to 50 tons of Scrap Copper and 80 tons of Scrap Brass, now lying in the Company's Stores, Parel, where the same can be viewed on application.

Tenders, must state the price per cwt; weighed over and delivered on the spot, the same will not be entertained unless made on the Company's form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 30 per ton up to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 12th May, 1890.

TO BE LET, the commodious and AIRY RESIDENCE in Medows Street, lately vacated by D. Knight, Esq. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED, the commodious and AIRY BUNGALOW on the top of Malabar Hill, known as "Gibbs Bungalow," now in the occupation of F. Von Syburg, Esq. Rent moderate. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, an Apartment in Sirdar Gung, old Secretariat site, with bath, cook-room, &c., open to east, west and south. Rent Rs. 50. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, RESIDENCES on Colaba Causeway, from Rs. 40 to Rs. 150. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, two BUNGALOWS on the Road to MALABAR HILL. Rent Rs. 140 and Rs. 75. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the TOP FLOOR of the "Bird Cage" at Middle Colaba. Apply to.

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a commodious and airy BUNGALOW on the Top of Cumballa Hill, known as the "Cairn." For Rent and other particulars, apply to

E. W. ELOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET spacious and cool OFFICES, SHOPS, and RESIDENCES in the new Buildings on the Old Secretariat Premises. For further particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET a RESIDENCE in Hornby Row, lately vacated by Dr. Perlo Merlo. Rent moderate. Apply to.

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

GRAEFENBERG'S
WORLD-KNOWN
FAMILY MEDICINES.

GRAEFENBERG'S VEGETABLE PILLS for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Nervous Disorders, &c. Per box As. 8.

GRAEFENBERG'S UTERINE CATHOLICON, an invaluable remedy for Diseases of the Womb and Diseases of Pregnancy, Falling of the Womb, Leucorrhœa or Whites, all Irregularities of the Monthly or Periodical Turns; especially Painful Menstruation or Suppression; Nausea, Vomiting, Indigestion, and Faintings. Per bot. Rs. 3-4.

GRAEFENBERG'S PILE REMEDY, warranted a certain cure for Piles in their worst form. Also invaluable in Burns, Scalds, and Cutaneous Diseases. Per bot. Rs. 2-8.

☞ Special Quotations for Wholesale Buyers.

F. S. MADON AND Co.,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
170, SHAIK MEMON STREET, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
13, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE following Weeklies and Monthlies are available for immediate supply, which can be sent for perusal and return to Mofussil residents in the Bombay Presidency (Kurrachee and Sind excepted) on the terms given below:—

WEEKLIES.	Per Year. Rs. a.	MONTHLIES.	Per Year. Rs. a.
Athenæum	6 0	Ava Maria	4 0
British Medical Journal	12 0	Birmingham Medical Journal	4 0
Catholic Times	6 0	Cassell's Family Magazine	2 8
Dublin Weekly Freeman	6 0	Catholic Missions	2 0
Engineer	14 0	Chambers's Journal	2 8
Engineering	14 0	Contemporary Review	8 0
English Mechanic & World of Science	6 0	Catholic World	8 0
Field	14 0	Cornhill Magazine	2 8
Funny Folks	6 0	Dublin Medical Journal	8 0
Fair Play	6 0	Dublin Review (Quarterly)	8 0
Graphic	10 0	Edinburgh Medical Journal	6 0
Home News	10 0	Family Herald	2 8
Illustrated London News	10 0	Fortnightly Review	8 0
Lancet	12 0	Glasgow Medical Journal	8 0
London Figaro	6 0	Harper's Monthly Magazine	5 0
Mail	14 0	Irish Monthly	2 8
New York Medical Journal	10 0	Lamp	2 8
Overland Mail	10 0	Leisure Hours	2 8
Pall Mall Budget	8 0	Longman's Magazine	2 8
Pictorial World	10 0	Merry England	4 0
Public Opinion	6 0	Marine Engineer	3 0
Punch	6 0	Macmillan's Magazine	3 8
St. James's Budget	10 0	Month	8 0
Saturday Review	10 0	National Review	8 0
Scientific American	6 0	Nineteenth Century	8 0
Scientific A. Supplement	8 0	Practitioner	6 0
Truth	10 0	Provincial Medical Journal	2 8
Tablet	8 0	Textile Manufacturer	4 8
Times (Weekly Edition)	6 0	Textile Journal of Fabrics	4 8
Tit-Bits	6 0	Textile World	4 0
Vanity Fair	10 0	Young Ladies' Journal	3 8
World	10 0		
Weekly Register	8 0		

Note.—A Subscriber can select any Weekly or Monthly.

The time allowed for a Weekly is three days and for a Monthly two weeks. Examples—A Weekly received by a Subscriber in Poona on Tuesday should be re-posted to the Library on Friday, and a Monthly received by him on Thursday should be returned that day a fortnight after.

The Papers from Bombay will be posted immediately on the arrival of the English Mail.

Papers not returned within the appointed time, or returned torn or incomplete, will be charged for, and their Value deducted from the Subscription.

The above Yearly Rates can be paid in Half-yearly instalments.

All Subscriptions must be paid in advance.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DONT LOSE THE OPPORTUNITY!
SELLING OFF.

ALL BOOKS at Annas six per shilling cash. All other Goods except Wines and Spirits 40 per cent. off original price.

A reasonable discount allowed on wines and spirits.

COOPER, MADON & CO., L[illegible].,
(IN LIQUIDATION.)
BOMBAY & POONA.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

HIGH CLASS
COGNAC BRANDY.
AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz. Rs. a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	50 0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	40 0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36 0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32 0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	28 0

ORDINARY PEG BRANDY.

ALEXANDRE & Co.'s ELEPHANT BRAND	23 0
JULES LENNOX & C.'s ANCHOR	22 0
LAGRANGE & Co.'s 3 COCKS	20 0

The above Prices are subject to 5 per cent. discount for Cash.

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

ADVERTISING
AT
RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE Press, having leased from the

G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY,
The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY,
AND
The BHOWNAGAR-GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement, on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by Rail, Placards exhibited at the different stations are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to he notice of the public.

On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular Troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad, Gangawaram and Tandur.

Orders for exhibiting Advertisement Boards on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Stations will also be received at this Office.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foor annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having their Business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

Special arrangements for long periods.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATION THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Musjid Bunder.	Bhosawul Junctionac	Chindwara	Parus
Chinchpoogly	Sowda	Satari	Dapki
Parel Station	Nimborah	Shapura	Akola
Dadur	Raver	Marble Rocks)	Boregaum
Sion	Khanapur	Nagpoor	Katipurna
Coorla	Burhanpur	Hula Gate	Moortizapore
Ghat-Cooper	Chandnee	Budlapoor	Mohona
Bhandoop	Mandwa	Wangni	Koorun
Tunnaka	Dongergaum	Narel	Malkher
Deewa	Bagmar	Chinchowli	Chandoor
Callian Junctionab	Khundwaab	Kurjutab	Damergaum
Titwalla	Jawar	Padesdari	Poolgaum
Khadawa'i	Beerh	Khandalla	Dygaum
Wassind	Singaji	Lanowleea	Wurdaht
Shapoor	Harsud	Karli	Powmar
Atgaum	Kirkeam	Kurkulla	Sindee
Khurde	Bheringee	Tulligaun	Boree
Kussaraha	Hurdaa	Salaivadi	Kapri
Egutpoora	Timoornee	Chinchwud	Salgaon
Ghotee	Pagdhal	Kirkee	Jehwoori
Bailgaum	Sewnee	Poonabdd	Keim
Deolalee B.	Dharam	Loonee	Barsee Rd
Siding	Khundi	Ooroolee	Marheh
Nassick Rda	Dularia	Yoosf	Unger
Kheirwadee	Etarsee (for Hoshangabad)	Kheirgaum	Molsi
Niphar	Rampur	Patus	Packney
Lasulgaum	Bagra	Dhondb	Sholapurac
Munmar	Seonri	Borsbail	Hoodgee
Nandgaumca	Sohagpo. ead	Decksal and Bheegwan	Kurubgam
Naidongree	Paparia (for Pachmari)	Kartrus	Doodneh
Chalisgaum	Bankeri	Pomulwaree	Goodoor
Kujgaum	Babai	Warengaum	Goolburga
Galna	Gadawara	Nargaum	Shahabadabc
Peshora	Bohanee	Khankeer	Wadi
Myjee	Kureli (for Saugor)	Mulkapoor	Nulwar
Mussawuda	Nursingpore	BiswaBridge	Yedsgherry
Sisowlee	Kuruk Bail	Nandoora	Sydapore Road
Julgaum		Jullumb	Kistna
Bhadli		Sheagaumca	Chickcago
			Kalchore

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junca	Nawandgi	Gulaguda	Hyderabad
Chitapore	Tandura	Shankarpalli	Secundarabad
Mulkid Gate	Dharur	Lingampallie	
Jram	Gangawaram	Musapetgate	

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL.

Wadwan Junc. do.	Botad	Chital	Dhorail
City	Ningala	Lunidhar	Sanash
Limbd	Ujalvar	Kunkavav	Songad
Chuda	Dhola Junc.	Khakhari	Sihore
Rampur	Jalia	Vavd.	Vartej
Kundli	Dhasa	Jetpur	Ghadechi
	Lathi	Jetalsar	Bhavnagar

a Refreshment Rooms.
b Junction for Jabalpur line.
c 15 minutes for early Tea
d 30 minutes or Dinner.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSENE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for	
1862	£300,690
1825	£988,186
1886	£955,039

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured in either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,605

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2 196,972	8	1881	£4,673,299	5 1
1876	£3,492,950	1 4	1886	£5,672 040	17 8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company,
[illegible] street.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST
OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4 per mensem (a) If premiums are payable for whole of life; or

Rs. 35-1-4 „ (b) If premiums are limited to 20 years; or

Rs. 41-8-0 „ (c) If premiums are limited to 15 years; or

Rs. 45-13-4 „ (d) If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each, year's payment of premium under *b c d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

GEORGE OLIVER,
Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the Day of _____ 18__

what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____
188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
FIRE INSURANCE Co., "NSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 .861.

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INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	4 pr. ct.	Rs. 970
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Bank of Madras	10,000	100	all	5 pr. ct.	930
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£25
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	£125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	170

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	700xd
Apollo	750	2,400	2,300	Nil.	235
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	335xd
Bombay Cotton Broach Cawnpore Press Co, Ld.	1,000	125	125	20	140
Colaba	500	200	200	16	90
East India	500	1,880	1,880	55	335
English Press and Manfg. Co., Ld.	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,230
Fort	400	250	..	..	195
French	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,125
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	all	50	525
Khangaum	450	450	500	60	450
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	240	450	450	45	410
Mercantile	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mofussil Co	1,000	125	125	Nil.	60
Munmar M	3,125	400	400	50	442½
New Berar	1,000	250	all	25	180
New Indian	1,200	500	500	45	555
Prince of Wales	4,000	125	125	11	92½
Sabapathy (Bellary)	600	500	500	40	355
Sassoon	500	500	500	50	500
Sind and Punjab Co	300	500	500	25	500
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Volkart	400	2,000	750	50	480
	..	1,000	all	60	615

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alfred Manufacture	1,000	500	500	Nil.	50Nl.
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Nil.	475
Albert Edward Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	Noml.
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	Nil.	95
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	25	500
Bombay United	900	1,300	1,000	25	620
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	600	500	500	20	330
Central India. Ity of Bombay Mills	3,750	500	500	45	870
Connaught Mills	600	1,000	1,000	40	890
Colaba Land & Mill	600	500	500	15	550
Coorla Mills	4,000	700	700	10	615
David Mill	800	1,000	1,000	40	420
Dhun Mills	1,400	600	500	15	450
Empress	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	825
Framjee Petit.	2,100	500	all	15	520
Gordon Mills	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	495xd
Hindustan	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	115
Hinguanghat Mill	875	1,000	1,000	40	790
Howard and Bulloughs	700	500	500	40	750
Hyderabad	1,500	500	500	15	500
Imperial Cotton	700	1,000	1,000	35	690xd
Indian Manfg.	900	500	500	Nil.	350
James Greaves.	600	1,000	1,000	50	995
Jaffer Alli	1,100	500	500	15	560
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	600	500	500	Nil.	359
Jowraz Baloo	1,600	250	250	7½	250
Khandeish	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	800xd
Khangaum Manfg. Co	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	550
Khatao Mackunjee	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nd
Leopold	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	520
ukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	3,500	100	100	5	147
Madras United.	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	740
Mahaluxmee	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,950xd
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Manockjee Petit	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 nom
Mazagon	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,175
Morarji Goculdas	5,000	250	250	Nil.	87½
Maharaj Mysore & M Co	1,050	1,000	1,000	75	1,565
National	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct	105
New Great Eastern	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	250
Oriental	1,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
People of India.	5,725	625	625	10	345
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	1,000	250	250	Nil.	65
Sassoon	743	1,000	1,000	50	935
Sholapore Mills.	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,550
Soonderdas	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,280
Southern India.	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	350
Southern Mahratta	1,000	600	500	Nil.	115
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,212	250	25	12½	275
Star of India	1,300	250	250	Nil.	255
Syadesh Mills	1,000	100	1,000	40	590
Victoria Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	215
Western India.	650	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Queen Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil.	453
Ripon Mills	670	1,000	1,000	50	775
	600	1,000	1,000	50	925xd.

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G I. P. R. Gt 5 per ct	...	£100	All	at 5 p.c 2,55
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MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown	1,000 / 750	200	200 / 150	Rs. 15 / Rs. 7½	200 / 150
BadhamPile & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	Rs. 14	110
apty Co., Ld.	625	50	125	Nil	45
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld				6 p.c.	60
Bombay Flour Mill Co	750	500	500	10 p.c.	725
Bombay Ice Co. Ld	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	95
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	130	Rs. 130	3,300
Do (3rd Issue)	2,000	52	45	Rs. 45	820
Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c.	10
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500		...	..
Cooper asadon Ld	3,000	100	100	Rs.	8
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	40 nl
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	..	167
Geyer & Co. Ld.	500	100	4	...	4
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship As	5,000	100	10	10 p.c	1
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Ld	42,000	25	25		4½
Kurrachee Lighterage	500	250	250	Rs. 10	70
Kemp & Co. Ld	4,000	20	175	Rs. 25	350
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	60	100	Rs. 10	70
Napier HotelCo	300	10	100	13 p.c.	7
Do Foundry	500	100	100	...	6
Oriental Govt. Security Life As	5,000	300	50	10 p.c	205
Oriental Loan Asso	5,000	20	2	8 p.a	2
Port Canning Co	6,000	600	1,000	Rs. 2	380
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	5	50
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	90
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	100
Southwell and Austin	1,000	...	90	...	80
Telephone and Co., Ld.	19,000	20	500	Rs. 5-8	11xd
Treacher and Co., Ld.	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,375
Thacker & Co., Ld	1,500	100		Rs. 10	130
Western India Flour	600	1	12	Nil.	35
T M Mody &Co					80
Bhownuggur City P. & M. Co., Ld	550	250	250	Rs. 15	240

A STUDENT of Italian politics, M. Felix Narjoux, has just issued a timely and brightly-penned account of the life of Signor Francesco Crispi, ...nty, Minister, and orator. The work ...is do doubt, inspired by the most ...but the author, none the less' ... conclusions. In fact, ... Crispi as a friend ...ed by a policy, ... out by the ... bottom ... de-

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Columbia Skating Rink.
Polo, Maidan, 5-15 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 11th:—Busheer (s), from Marmugoa. Yesterday:—Loodiana (s), from Calcutta; H. M. S. Boadicea, Karachi, and Etolia (s), Liverpool.

VESSELS SAILED.—The steamer Bisagno sailed yesterday for China, &c.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, per H. M. S. Boadicea, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 12 noon to-morrow.

M. N. PETIT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 3,939 daily, average 131, total of new admissions 702.

POLO.—The game this evening will be:—Stripes—Mr. Summer, Mr. Prevost, Mr. Ross, and Dr. Boyd vs. White—Mr. Graham, Mr. Lovett, Mr. Barton, and Mr. Bateson. Play will commence at 5-15 p.m.

THEFT AT THE BOMBAY HOTEL.—Mr. E. Hopkins, an engineer of the Government Dockyard, residing at the Bombay Hotel, Fort, has reported to the police the theft of Rs. 120, in currency notes, from his drawer, on Saturday last.

SERIOUS MILL ACCIDENT.—Visram Appajee, aged about 23 years, whilst at work in the E. D. Sassoon Mill, Chinchpoogly, on Sunday last, got his left arm severed by the machinery in the blow-room of the mill. He is at the J. J. Hospital.

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the last month was 2,159, of these 540 were new attendants, consisting of 256 males, 144 females, and 140 children. The average daily attendance was 77·10.

BURGLARY AT BHENDY BAZAR.—Hurjeevun Jumnadas, a dealer in silk goods, having his shop at Bhendy Bazar, has reported that, during Saturday night last, his shop was broken into and property consisting of silk goods and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 1,315 stolen therefrom.

FATAL CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at Duncan Road, respecting the death of Pandoo Dadajee, aged 70 years. Deceased while passing along the road near the Two Tanks on Sunday evening was accidentally knocked down and run over by a hack victoria, whereby he sustained fractures to two of his ribs and other internal injuries. He died during Sunday night at his house in that locality. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, respecting the death of Bapoo, aged 30 years, a mendicant who lived at the Bholeshwar Temple. Yesterday morning he was found lying unconscious at the Bholeshwar Temple, apparently suffering from the effects of opium. He was at once removed to the J. J. Hospital, but he never rallied, and died two hours after admission. The verdict was that the death of Bapoo was caused by opium, which he voluntarily administered to himself.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening, at 6 o'clock:—

March .....Le Brave.....
Overture.....La Neige.....Huber,
Grand Selection ..On English Airs ...Kappey.
Valse .....Fairie Voices.....W. G. Crowe.
Song.....The Maid of Athens
Polka .....Les Sauyterelles ...Delbruck.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

CHARGE OF CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts, Mr. Chitty appeared on behalf of Faidalla Kaklana, before Mr. Richardson, and laid an information against Fuzul Noor Mahomed, on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect to Rs. 10,900, under Section 408. About six years ago the complainant, who is a merchant, left Bombay for Muscat, and entrusted the sole charge of his firm to the accused. Shortly after his return to Bombay he discovered, on an examination of his books, that the abovementioned sum was missing. The Magistrate granted a warrant of arrest, allowing prisoner bail in Rs. 5,000.

ATTEMPTED HOUSE-BREAKING.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, an ex-victoria driver, named Ebrahim Noora was placed before Mr. Richardson on a charge of an attempt at house-breaking. The accused was discovered in the act of endeavouring to break open the lock of a chawl, tenanted by Kaisoo Bala. Information was conveyed to the police and Ebrahim was arrested. On the lock being examined, it was found to have been tampered with, and close by a file and a crowbar were picked up. On being brought before his Worship, the accused pleaded not guilty, but was sentenced to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Cobb charged a hack victoria-driver, named Doosan Julloo, before Mr. P. Ryan, with driving his vehicle in a rash and negligent manner. On Sunday evening the accused was driving his victoria at a furious pace by the Two Tanks, where a policeman on duty warned him to slacken his speed, but he paid no heed to him, and whipping his horse, proceeded at a more furious pace towards Shaik Abdool Raymon Street, where his victoria collided with a tram-car, throwing the accused off his seat. Accused was convicted and fined Rs. 20, with the alternative of fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Inspector Cobb charged a notorious character named Rama Balloo yesterday, before Mr. P. Ryan, at the Girgaum Police Court, with stealing a cap from the shop of Nowla Sewjee, a cloth merchant, at the Byculla Bazaar. The accused yesterday morning went to the shop of the complainant and desired to buy some caps. The shopkeeper produced a number of caps for inspection, when the accused concealing one of the caps walked off with it, but was arrested and handed over to the police. On pleading guilty to the charge and also admitting four previous convictions, he was sentenced to fifteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE ORIENTAL PROGRESS UNION.—A meeting of the native students of some of the local educational institutions, in connection with the Union, was held in the hall of the Boodhivardhak School, Kalbadevi Road, on Sunday evening last. Mr. Budrudin Abdulla Kur presided, and there was a fair attendance of native students. Mr. Jehangir Cursetjee Dajee, a member of the Union, read a paper on "Occult Science," in which he spoke of electricity, magnetism, of the congress of scientists held in Paris in 1834, &c., and concluded with a recommendation to the audience to read Dr. Gregory's book on the subject. The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the lecturer and the chairman.

PARSEE VEGETARIANS' DINNER.—Owing to the exertions of Mr. Byramjee Dinshaw Panday, a local advocate of vegetarianism among the Parsees, a Parsee vegetarians' dinner was given at Allbless Baug, Girgaum, on Sunday last, when 200 Parsees were present. Tickets were sold at ten annas each up to Saturday morning, but owing to the limited accommodation that was available for the dinner, the applicants for some two hundred additional tickets had to be disappointed. The dinner was served in fresh plantain leaves and consisted of various kinds of vegetables in season, which were prepared in a style similar to that of the two dinners given by Mr. Panday last year in the same place. Only iced-water, instead of wines, was supplied. At the close of the repast, Mr. Panday addressed the party on the advantages of vegetable food, and was followed by an old Parsee priest of Nowsaree, Minocherjee Ruttonjee Dadachanjee, who being unable, owing to the infirmity of age, to address the meeting, had his paper read to those present by Mr. Panday. The proceedings then terminated.

BURIED ALIVE.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at Nowrojee Hill, respecting the death of a Hindoo boy, aged 5 years, named Narayen Bapoo, the son of a coal-labourer, residing in that locality. On Saturday while the deceased, in company of two other boys, named Tookia and Cassiba, was playing about the edge of an earth excavation, a large portion of the earth gave way under the deceased and buried him up to the chin under a tunnel. A cart-driver, named Curreem Dawood, who was passing by at the time on hearing an alarm, went into the passage where the deceased was buried and commenced removing the earth from the deceased, when suddenly the whole of the upper crust of the earth fell on the deceased and the cart-driver, completely burying ...m both. Some people who had collected there, ...ted the cart-driver, but when the deceased ...ut life was extinct. The following ...ded:—"That the death of Narayen Bapoo was caused by his having been buried under some earth in an excavation near the top of the Nowrojee Hill, which was left unprotected. The jury are of opinion that when such excavations are made they should be protected so as not to be a danger to life."

THEFT.—Inspector Saunders yesterday placed a Punjabee, named Hust Dulco, before Mr. Richardson, at the Esplanade Police Court, charged with the theft of cash and gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 189. The accused effected his entry into the room of a barber, named Kutboodeen Peerbux, who lives near the Bhendy Bazaar Road. After securing possession of the ornaments he went home and baked a number of flour cakes, in the centre of which he placed the money and the ornaments which he had stolen. Hust then proceeded to the Grant Road Railway station and took a ticket for Ahmedabad. Finding that suspicions of the theft rested on him whilst on the station, he flung away some of the articles and secured a seat in the mail train that was just about to leave. Whilst at the Dadar station, an employé of the Post Office, who was a passenger by the same train and who had heard of the theft, received information from another Punjabee that the accused was in the train and was to get out at Ahmedabad. On arriving at this station, Hust was pointed out to the police and arrested, and the missing articles were found in the cakes in which they had been secreted. The accused was accordingly brought down to Bombay on Saturday, last, and denied the charge preferred against him, stating in defence that he had been bribed by the complainant, with whom he lived. The Magistrate, in sentencing the prisoner to six months' rigorous imprisonment, informed him that the evidence was quite sufficient to convict him. The property was made over to the complainant.

A ROUGH VOYAGE.

THE barque Suffolk, which sailed from New York on the 27th of December, with a cargo of 31,630 kerosine oil-cases, experienced very fair weather during the first two months of her voyage for this port. Towards the beginning of March, whilst off the Cape of Good Hope, she encountered a heavy gale. The squall broke upon the vessel from the south-east, and was accompanied with heavy rain and thunder. The sea ran mountains high and the frail barque shipped heavy seas almost every five minutes. Owing to the violence of the wind the sails were tightly furled, but not before several were swept from the masts, and lost in the storm. As it was impossible to make head against the fury of the gale the vessel was hove to on the starboard tack, and remained in this position for nearly three days till the fury of the storm had abated. She sustained material damage in having her fair starboard railing washed away. As a consequence of the violent and heavy weather, she sprung a leak in the copper-plating on her starboard side. As it was deemed expedient to lessen the inflow through the leak, some 5,000 cases of petroleum were jettisoned which tended considerably to lessen her weight and raised the leak above water. The appearance of the barque, now lying off the Victoria Dock, gives testimony of her having met with rough weather during her voyage. Her masts, and yard-arms appear to have been considerably strained. The Suffolk, under the command of Captain G. E. Brooks, dropped anchor in harbour on Saturday, accomplishing the voyage from New York to Bombay in one hundred and thirty-five days. The water is still being pumped out from her hold.

A DISPUTED HAY TRANSACTION.

YESTERDAY, at the Small Cause Court, before Mr. W E. Hart, Chief Judge, Kooshaba Chapajee sought to recover the sum of Rs 1,247-0-3 from Mumdoomeeya vullad Amroodeen Pittoo and another, as balances of account for moneys lent and advanced on their agreeing to supply hay, and for moneys expended by the plaintiff on the defendant's account. Mr. Baboo Rameshunder appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Shamrao Vithul Vakeel represented the defendants.

Mr. Shamrao, on behalf of the defendants, contended that the Court had no jurisdiction, as the agreement had been executed at Apti, where the defendants lived, and not in Bombay, and the hay was agreed to be supplied at Apti. He also pleaded limitation in respect of the item of Rs. 1,036, and denied the adjustment of account. As against the advance of Rs. 992, one lakh and sixty thousand bundles of hay were supplied, and not a lakh and a half as stated in the plaint. The plaintiff's brother, Balajee, shortly before his death in August, 1887, came to Apti and adjusted accounts with the defendants, and on receiving Rs. 250, gave a receipt in full discharge of the plaintiff's claim.

Mr. Baboorao argued that the suit was filed simply for moneys lent and advanced, and not for a breach of contract. No damages for a breach having been claimed in this suit, the place of performance was immaterial. The adjustment having taken place in Bombay and advances also having been made here, the Court had jurisdiction to try the suit, as the Section relied on by the defendants' vakeel provides "that the Court of Small Causes has jurisdiction to try all suits of a civil nature when the amount of notice of the subject-matter does not exceed two thousand rupees, and the cause of action has arisen wholly or in part within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court, and the leave of the Court has been given previous to the institution of the suit. Mr. Baboorao also argued that the cause of action, though not wholly, yet partially had arisen in Bombay, and the necessary leave of the Court for the institution of the suit had been previously obtained. The pleader also submitted that the plea of limitation in respect of an item of Rs. 1,031 could not be maintained.

Evidence was then gone into, after which his Honour, in giving judgment, said, as to the plea of jurisdiction, that part of the cause of action having arisen in Bombay and the leave of the Court previous to the filing of the suit having been obtained, the Court had jurisdiction. The place of performance was immaterial, as the suit was not for a breach of contract but for balance due on an account for moneys lent and advanced.

The plaintiff had discharged the onus of proof as to the amounts of advances, which were accounts signed by the defendants. The onus of proof as to the amount of supplies, which was on the defendants, had not been duly discharged. If the receipt put in by the defendants were held as genuine it would put an end to the whole case. Of the fact of settlement there was no evidence, and the evidence of the execution of the receipt was also unsatisfactory, and it was very unlikely that the plaintiff's brother, Balajee should have settled a claim of Rs. 861 odd for a sum of Rs. 280. Under these circumstances, his Honour passed a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 861-7-3 and costs, and certified professional costs Rs. 51.

MAHABLESHWAR.

NAMES OF THE VISITORS AT THE RIPON HOTEL.

A Davidson, Esq., C.E., and Mrs. and Master Davidson, from Belgaum.
Lord Colin Campbell, from Bombay.
Colonel Harvey-Kelly, and Mrs. and Master Harvey-Kelley, from Belgaum.
Miss Moxon, from Akalkot.
Mrs. and Master Playford Reynolds, from Baroda.
Colonel K. A. Jopp, R.E., from Bombay.
Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan and Mrs. Mackichan, from Bombay.
W. Wordsworth, Esq., from Bombay.
Colonel G. Merewether, R.E., and Mrs. Merewether, from Bombay.
Edwin Yeo, Esq., from Bombay.
Lieut. Fraser, from Poona.
* Surgeon-Major A. Sargent, from Satara.
* Prof. J. Jack, M.A., and friend, from Bombay.
* Herbert Laughton, Esq., from England.
* Rev. Mr. W. Gompertz, from the Deccan.

* Visitors left.

THE *Athenæum* announces that Mr. Rudyard Kipling's novel is after all, not quite finished, and its publication will probably be preceded by a volume of stories much on the lines of 'Plain Tales from the Hills,' entitled 'The Book of the Forty-five Mornings.' The *Athenæum*, in concluding a very favourable notice of Mr. Kipling's work, says:—'What position Mr. Kipling may ultimately attain to, it is impossible, upon his present performances, to perdict with any certainty; yet if he should prove capable of filling a larger canvas than he has as yet essayed, he might conceivably become a second Dickens. His sparkling and cynical trifles are comparable to those "Sketches by Boz" which first brought the great English novelist to the notice of the reading public; but it remains to be seen whether he can give the public what will answer to a 'David Copperfield' or 'A Tale of two Cities.' He has shown himself extraordinarily prolific since his arrival in this country, and some of his later works seem to be of a higher imaginative quality than his earlier studies. What we look for now is that he shall begin "majora canere," and, avoiding the Nemesis that waits upon over-productiveness, concentrate his undoubted gifts upon the treatment of more important themes than even the amusing vagaries of Tommy Atkins and the risky situations of Simla society.'

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE following is the report of the directors' of Treacher and Company, Limited, for the year ending 31st March, 1890:—

In submitting to the shareholders the usual balance-sheet and statement of profit and loss for the past financial year which ended March 31st, 1890, your directors anticipate that in the face of the yearly increasing competition, a general feeling of satisfaction will be experienced at the results of the year's trading. It is undoubtedly very gratifying to all concerned that such an eminently sound and prosperous state of affairs can be laid before you year by year, and it shows how strong a position the company holds in public favour. The annual stock-taking was effected under the superintendence of the general manager, who assures your directors that the stock was never in a better condition than it is at the present moment. The average rate of exchange ruling during the year has been slightly more favorable, but as you will perceive it has been scarcely sufficient in any way to affect the annual accounts. The available balance for disposal, inclusive of the sum of Rs. 9,588-9-5 brought forward from last year, your directors propose distributing as follows:—Byculla premises depreciation Rs. 4,754-1-1, Poona premises depreciation Rs. 1,189-9-6, plant premises depreciation Rs. 5,651-2-7; cash reserve Rs. 10,000-0-0; dividend Rs. 1,70,000-0-0; Carry forward Rs. 9,430-6-11.—Rs. 2,01,025-4-1. From the above figures it will be observed that after applying Rs. 11,594-12-2 to depreciation on the property and plant, it is proposed to pay a dividend of Rs. 85 per share, carrying a sum of Rs. 10,000 to the cash reserve; the experience of the past few years shows that it is advisable to still further add to the reserve fund to enable the business to be worked satisfactorily. Mr. Burder retires from the board by rotation, but offers himself for re-election.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 12TH OF MAY, 1890.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea-level.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides, and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the ratio of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 a.m.	Wind. Direction	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	29·63	SE	4	111·0	88·1	24	...	1·76	−1·46
Agra	29·67	N	5	112·0	82·0	36	...	0·53	−0·82
Cawnpore	29·63	E	7	110·1	80·3	27	...	0·38	..
Allahabad	29·64	N	4	109·9	75·6	20	...	0·15	−0·93
Jhansi	29·64	N W	5	111·0	88·4	34	...	0·71	−0·77
Jacobabad	29·60	Calm	1	112·8	72·8	17	...	0·07	−0·66
Kurrachee	29·73	W	21	92·7	77·8	78	...	0·04	−2·41
Ajmere	29·70	W	13	107·8	83·5	38	...	0·15	−1·93
Deesa	29·70	S S W	19	106·9	74·8	63	...	0·08	−0·39
Rajkote	29·83	S W	18	105·8	73·7	89	...	0·05	−0·45
Neemuch	29·78	W S W	12	103·4	75·6	66	...	0·04	−0·82
Indore	29·80	W N W	5	97·0	75·5	92	...	0·04	−0·96
Saugor	29·69	W S W	7	105·1	80·7	33	...	0·51	−2·11
Jubbulpur	29·73	W	3	106·5	77·6	20	...	1·68	−1·29
Hoshangabad									
Khandwa	29·84	N W	13	105·2	80·3	52	...	0·22	−0·54
Raipur	29·67	N N W	4	109·3	81·5	17	...	0·80	−2·00
Nagpoor	29·69	N N W	5	111·8	81·0	18	...	0·15	−2·55
Amraoti	29·74	W N W	13	107·8	79·8	57	...	0·59	−1·66
Akola	29·78	N N W	13	105·7	80·8	40	...	0·88	−1·15
Surat	29·88	S S E	F	96·7	78·1	68	...	..	−0·40
Malegaon	29·89	W	10	104·3	73·1	..	...	0·17	−1·55
Bombay	29·96	W	8	89·1	79·0	71	...	0·01	−0·85
Poona	29·89	W	16	96·7	68·9	57	...	1·28	−1·12
Sholapore	29·87	N W	10	103·7	76·9	45	...	0·62	−2·00
Ratnagiri	29·90	N W	8	90·4	74·4	62	...	0·01	−1·06
Belgaum	29·89	W N W	5	89·3	69·4	76	...	2·35	−1·89
Goa	29·86	N W	1	90·0	81·0	96	...	0·05	−0·14
Carwar	29·90	N E	3	89·8	75·2	77	...	1·92	−1·68
Mangalore	29·93	E S E	4	89·3	74·9	74	...	6·81	+2·03
Calicut	29·92	N N W	8	90·8	77·0	64	...	1·91	+0·89
Cochin	..	N E	N	90·3	78·6	77	...	15·96	+3·98
Bangalore	29·92	W	5	91·8	68·4	77	...	6·28	−1·11
Secunderabad	29·78	W	10	106·8	81·2	40	...	1·15	−2·51
Masulipatam	29·75	W N W	4	113·7	80·0	53	...	..	..
Bellary	29·89	W N W	9	100·5	72·9	71	...	3·70	+0·05
Cuddapah	29·84	W	..	101·8	82·0	62	...	4·95	−2·83
Madras	29·80	S W	12	105·3	82·0	66	...	15·59	−9·83
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	29·85	W	11	107·2	80·7	61	...	6·80	−7·18
Negapatam	29·87	W S W	7	104·1	82·9	74	...	19·07	−15·37
Colombo, 11	29·91	W S W	11	88·0	81·5	72	...	39·93	−6·55

In column "Wind per hour," L = Light, M = Moderate, F = Fresh, S = Strong, H = Heavy.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk fall at Goa and Karwar the barometric changes during the past 24 hours have been either slight or moderate. Readings continue to to be very high on the Malabar Coast and very low in the Indus Valley. The baric gradients are gradually becoming more and more steep, and strong winds are blowing over the greater part of the country.

The barometer reads below the normal average at most stations in the Madras Presidency, Sind, Rajputana, and also at Agra, Allahabad, Nagpur and Amraoti, and above it at the remaining stations.

Winds are south-easterly at Delhi, Mangalore and Surat, and north-easterly at Karwar and Cochin. In all other districts, however, south-westerly, westerly and north-westerly currents obtain. The winds of the past 24 hours have been much above the average at Karachi, Ajmere, Deesa, Rajkot, Khandwa, Amraoti, Akola, Secunderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly; and this morning's observations show that strong winds are blowing at Agra, Jhansi, Karachi, Ajmere, Deesa, Rajkot, Neemuch, Indore, Poona, Kandwa, Nagpur, Amraoti, Akola, Sholapur, Calicut, Secunderadad, Bellary, and Trichinopoly.

The maximum temperature is excessively above the mean of the season at almost all stations in the Madras Presidency, and moderately so in Rajputana, the Punjab and the North-West Provinces, but in other districts it continues to be slightly cooler than usual. The highest maximum temperature readings were 114° at Masulipatam, and 112° at Agra and Nagpur.

Nights are hotter than usual at Delhi, Jhansi, Ajmere, Secunderabad and at stations in the south of the Peninsula. The lowest temperature registered last night was 64° at Belgaum. Humidity has risen in many places, and skies are cloudy in some parts of the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, Mysore, and on the Malabar Coast. No rain has fallen at any station since yesterday.

Fine clear weather prevails in most districts, and as the baric gradients are rather more steep than what they were yesterday, strong winds are likely to blow in Sind, Gujarat, Central India, Rajputana, Berar, the Central and the North-West Provinces, at most of the inland stations in the Bombay Presidency, and also on and off the West Coast between Karachi and Bombay.

G. M. ROBINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 12.

Barometer has fallen in the Central Provinces, Central India, and in the greater part of the Peninsula and Tenasserim; but it has risen elsewhere. Changes generally being moderate or slight; and distribution practically unchanged; large low pressure area overlying North-Western India and the Gangetic Plain, and readings being high in the west coast and south of the Bay. Winds westerly in Western and Southern India; southerly over the Bay; and easterly up the

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"CEYLON TEA" as used at the Clubs. Sample packages containing 4 lbs. can be obtained at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co., 6, Apollo Street.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid from Poona direct, and also from Wathar, can be had at moderate charges. Apply to Burjorjee Peroshaw, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

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STEPHENS' INKS.—If you want to buy STEPHENS' GENUINE INKS of every description, go to HUSSUNALLY ABDOOLALLY'S Bombay Stationery Mart, Victoria Buildings, opposite *Times of India* Buildings.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Now Open the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Under European management.

JUST ARRIVED from China and Japan, an entirely new Stock of NOVELTIES of Artistic design and finish. Also Dried Ginger Preserve.—EBRAHIM ADAMALLY, China Bazaar, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

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THE new improved Patent Giant Ariston with Iron Axles and Brass Wheels, with 12 tunes and case complete, Rs. 120.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

KIOTO ! KIOTO ! ! KIOTO ! ! ! Our Kioto Crockery requires no recommendation. Liked and approved by all. No family should now be without it.—Dinner Set for 6 Persons, 30 pieces for Rs. 16 only.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

MOTIVALA'S DIARRHOEA DROPS.—A most reliable and efficacious vegetable remedy in Cholera, Diarrhœa, Colic, Vomiting and Looseness of Bowels. It has saved thousands of lives. Condemn it not without a trial. Price 4 and 8 annas per phial. For cures see hand-bills which can be had of S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

TO LET.—A newly-built storeyed BUNGALOW on Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill. Apply at the premises, or at No. 6, Hornby Row to FURDOONJEE MERWANJEE BANAJEE.

WANTED for a steamer.—A SECOND OFFICER with a chief's certificate. Must have unexceptional references. Apply to Messrs. W. CROWDER and Co., 1, Ash Lane, Fort.

WANTED to JOIN on 1st June next.—A thoroughly competent and experienced 1st Class ENGINEER and MILLWRIGHT, 2 ENGINE-DRIVERS, a MECHANIC FOREMAN, and a few TURNERS and FITTERS. Apply stating pay, &c., enclosing certificates, to the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited. Victoria Bunder, Colaba.

TO LET, furnished for the Season, (June to October) the large BUNGALOW, No. 17, Elphinstone Road, Poona. Apply ORR and HEERJEEBHOY, Poona.

TO BE LET.—From 1st July, an Upper-storeyed Bungalow, in Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, Furnished. Rs. 220. Apply to "X. W.," care of this paper.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is the most central, comfortable and fashionable Hotel on the hill. Rooms are bright, airy and open to westerly breeze. Terms moderate.

GRANVILLE HOTEL, MATHERAN, nearest to Gymkhana, occupies unrivalled situation, commanding extensive views. Bright Airy Rooms, not low-pitched as found at other hotels.

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GLUTEN & JAMBOUL Biscuits, Charcoal BISCUITS, Bran Biscuits, to order. PEARSE, Church Gate Street, Fort.

STERLING SILVER JEWELLERY.—A fine collection of Bangles, Bracelets, Wrist-chains with or without Watches, Necklets of the latest designs, ect. All moderately priced, are now being exhibited at Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, 13, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

TRICYCLES and BICYCLES of good Coventry Make. Latest Patterns and Styles.—GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

PRESENTATION ARTICLES of every description, can be had in great variety at MORENAS and Co., 15, Medows Street.

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THE "CHAMPION" HAND ICE MACHINE, indispensable for Camp and Up-country residences, Simple, Effectual, Economical, in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Marine Street, Bombay.

TENNIS, TENNIS.—AYRES' CHAMPION BALLS 1890, Rs. 9-8 per doz. Champion Bats, Rs. 12, English Nets from Rs. 6 to 9, Calf Spring Wristlets, Annas 8.—WRIGHT & Co., Mint Road, Fort.

SHIRT JEWELLERY 18 ct. Gold on Ivory warranted cheap, Genuine and Durable, an excellent substitute for Solid Gold. Best London make. Front Studs at, Rs. 3 ; Collar Studs, Rs. 1-8 ; Links, Rs. 1-8 ; Links, Rs. 11 per pair—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYCN & Co., Sole Agents.

NOW READY—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1890.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound.—Price Rs. 5.—Postage 4 annas. *Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India) :—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Ba liwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. and Phillips and Co., at Re. 1 each.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc, apply "P., care of this office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF LOOSE BUILDING MATERIALS NEAR THE GRANT ROAD STATION.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esqr., Official Assignee, High Court, and Assignee of the estate and effects of Manockjee Eduljee Tadiwalla, Contractor, an insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 13th May, 1890, at 1 p.m., near the Grant Road Station loose building materials, consisting of pieces of scantlings, rafters, earthen pipes, scaffolding, staircase, pieces of timber, chunam, mortar, ghanee, water casks, wooden gamels, pieces of wood, pieces of bricks, joists, stone slabs, lots of rubble stone, rubbish, carpenters' tools, large lot of bricks, Mangalore tiles, window shutters, bamboos, teak door frames, teak ladders, &c.

SALE OF MATERIALS OF THE ROTUNDA AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

Unper instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, the undersigned will sell for removal by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 2-30 p.m. he whole of the materials of the Rotunda, lately erected at the Victoria Gardens for the purposes of flower show.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Rienzi Walton, Esq., Executive Engineer, Municipality, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 13th May, 1890.

C. A. GRAVES.

DENTAL SURGEON,

RAMPART ROW AND MALABAR HILL,

will visit Mhow from the 9th to the 18th inst.

THE EXCELSIOR BILLIARD CUSHIONS on the new PATENT LOW PRINCIPLE are now being made BY JOHN ROBERTS AND CO. LD., and can be supplied at the same price, as those made on the old principle. Price Lists free on application to JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., LD., GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS, AND PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS, 18, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST.

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

HUTCHINSON & CO.,

EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,

25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of.
Indents executed with care and promptitude.
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
All agency business undertaken.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical Surveying, Drawing Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical appliances, as Expeditiously and Cheaply as any firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of public patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated pieces, such a Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in full confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory manner and guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL

ON THE WAY TO KHANDALLA

IS NOW OPEN AND READY FOR VISITORS

UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

A First-class Hotel and splendidly situated on the Hill, with a good western and all round view and within an easy distance from the Railway Station. A Lawn Tennis Ground has been made close to the Hotel for Visitors.—A new Grand Sympathetic Piano for general use.

Apply to the

MANAGER, LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.

THE undersigned beg to give notice that they have APPOINTED

MR. HORMUSJEE ADURJEE.

19, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET FORT,

THEIR SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY

For the SALE of their

SUNGAL-RAMPUR,

(Kangra Valley) Teas.

STIRLING & CULBARD.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

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VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15 ; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1890.

Printed and Published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5 ; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1890 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office Albert Buildings, Esplanade Fort.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 12.

THE only item of commercial telegraphic news not included in our report under Saturday evening's date is that conveyed by a message from Washington sent yesterday, stating that, according to the Agricultural Bureau Report, the Cotton planting was late owing to the floods, and replanting had become necessary in consequence of the seed having rotted.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	5,11,575
" " Branches	Dec.	"	10,22,557
Other Deposits	Dec.	"	21,59,658
Government Securities	Inc.	"	3,56,314
Loans	Dec.	"	14,29,944
Bills Discounted	Dec.	"	4,01,755
Cash with other Banks	Dec.	"	41,479
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	"	10,88,799

The reduction of the Presidency Bank's Cash-Balance by nearly 11 lakhs during the week covered by the statement issued this afternoon does not indicate that the current of Money is beginning to turn again, or that the rapid lowering of rates on several successive Thursdays had been premature ; though it would not be surprising if a somewhat stranger demand for accommodation made itself felt ere the activity of the busy export season gives place to the comparative dulness of the monsoon months. An analytical glance at the figures which make up the Return, however, shows that trade requirements had only increased to the extent of some 3½ lakhs, a considerable falling off in Private Deposits having been met to within that sum by a diminution in Loans and Bills Discounted, the rest of the decrease in the balance being accounted for by the net diminution in Public Deposits shown above, and by a further addition to Government Securities.

COTTON has been a quiet market again to-day, and business has continued to be on a small scale, the reported purchases hardly summing up 1,000 bales. Prices, however, show no quotable change. A few hundred bales of Wadwan were taken at Rs. 190-201 ; Bengals at Rs. 187 ; and Veraval at Rs. 185 ; smaller lots of Untnee, and Ujein, having changed hands at Rs. 189 and Rs. 180 per candy, respectively.

WHEAT.—Demand from shippers has fallen off to a great extent, and only a moderate business has been done in this market to-day ; dealers, however, have lowered their pretensions by one anna per cwt. in Pessy, and we now quote as follows, but with a steady feeling still prevailing:—

White Pessy 91 per cent.	Rs. 4 8-0	per cwt.
Do. 85 " ...	" 4-7-0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	" 4-6-0	"
Red Delhi.....	" 4-1-0	"
Hard Yellow	" 4-3-0 to Rs. 4-3-6	"
Red Ahmedabad	" 4-4-0 to Rs. 4-4-6	"
Hard Red	" 3-13-0 to Rs. 3-13-6	"

SEEDS also have been taken to a moderate extent by exporters, and the tone of the market is steady, prices being unaltered for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton	11,189 bales.
Wheat	55,372 cwts.
Linseed	12,352 "
Rapeseed	5,010 "
Gingelly	2,170 "
Poppy Seed	4,363 "
Groundnuts	2,015 "
Castor Seed	2,873 "

FREIGHTS are unchanged ; but no fresh business to speak of has been passing to-day.

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling, which has been maintained during the day, and the tone was slightly firmer at closing, Banks having been more willing sellers. A small amount of three months' sight Credits was placed early in the day at 1s. 6d. and 1s. 6 1-32d., but the rate soon settled down at 1s. 6 1-16d., which may also be given as the rate forward. Banks will not sell forward at current rates. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 ½d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 27-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight ...	1s. 5 15-16d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 6 1-16d.	"
Francs do.	1·89½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has shown some weakness to-day, and rates for Fours have ruled slightly lower, having declined 1-16 to ⅛ per cent. from the morning's quotations. At closing the quotations were 103⅜ for cash, and 103 7-16 for the next and June accounts, 106 is quoted, nominally, for 4½ per cent. Paper.

SHARES remain a tame market, and this evening the only changes which we have to report are an advance of Rs. 20 in Hindustan Cotton Mill shares, and a decline of Rs. 15 in Manockjee Petit ; of Rs. 10 in Indian Manufacturing ; and of Rs. 5 in Madras United, at our quotations, Bombay Ice shares are Rs. 7 higher, at Rs. 95 per share.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 10th May, as compared with the statement of the 3rd May 1890 :—

LIABILITIES.	May 3. Rs.	May 10. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities..	30,00,000	30,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office....	56,98,238	62,09,863
Do. do. at Branches.....	46,07,261	35,84,701
Other Deposits	3,12,64,193	2,91,04,535
Post Bills	4,884	4,370
Cash Credits, undrawn.....	2,57,495	2,27,885
Rs.	5,48,32,121	5,21,31,257
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	66,72,191	70,28,503
Cash Credits on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion and Merchandise	20,69,318	19,73,322
Loans do. do.	1,48,60,849	1,34,30,905
Current Accounts overdrawn ...	1,624	2,219
Bills Discounted and purchased ..	1,57,65,743	1,53,63,988
Stamps, &c.	27,633	27,883
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 6,54,172		
Amt. applied in reduction..2,85,000	3,69,172	3,69,172
Bullion	.....	.....
Cash Balances with Correspondents	1,99,503	158,024
Cash and Currency Notes	1,48,69,035	1,37,77,239
Rs.	5,48,32,121	5,21,31,257

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

MAY 12.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Cables Suez—Souakim and Souakim-Perim interrupted.

Elephant Point.—Penang cable interrupted.

Telegrams in Code or Cipher for Khartoum (Porto Novo) on the west coast of Africa are prohibited.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 12th May, 1890.

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	12	2	37	0	31
Suez	12	1	55	1	1

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 12th May, 1890.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	51	...	4
" Kurrachee ...	...	14	...	1
" Madras.....	...	21	...	1

Difference in longitude allowed for.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, MAY 11.

10 p.m. ... 81·6

MONDAY, MAY 12.

6 a.m. ... 80·4
10 a.m. ... 84·9
2 p.m. ... 86·7
4 p.m. ... 86·8

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

BURKE—TROUTON—April 17, at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Little Birch, Herefordshire, by the Rev T J Burke, Rector of Babcary, Somerset, father of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev H. Marriott-Dodington, B A, Vicar of Little Birch, William H Burke, B A, M B, Surgeon, H M Indian Medical Service, to Edith Louise, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Trouton, Esq., of Clouskeagh, co Dublin.

COX—WILLIAMS—April 17, at All Saints' Church, Stamford, Charles Hay Cox, Capt, 1st West York Regt (late 14th), son of late Samuel Lawrence Cox, (Madras Horse Artillery), H E I C, to Edith Florence, daughter of Rev Canon Williams, M A, Warden of Browne's Hospital, Stamford.

QUENNELL—POWELL—April 15, at Christ Church, Streatham-hill, Robert William, son of John C Quennell, of Brentwood, Essex, to Bessie Georgina, daughter of Eyre Powell, C S I, of Streatham-hill.

RAWLINS—TOMKYNS—April 17, at All Saints', Margaret-street, Henry Walter King, son of T B Rawlins, Esq, of Wimborne, Dorset, to Jessie, daughter of the late Surgeon-Major A P Tomkyns, Bengal Medical Service.

TREVOR-GARRICK—ELPHINSTONE—April 15, at St. James's Westbourne-terrace, Rev F S Trevor-Garrick, rector of Coton, Cambridgeshire, to Margaret, daughter of late Alexander Elphinstone, of Chewton Glen, Christchurch, Hants, formerly of the H E I C S.

DEATHS.

COOMBS—April 12, suddenly, on his arrival in London, Henry Augustus Coombs, District Superintendent, Bengal Police, aged 56.

CRAWFORD—April 16, at Villa Rosemont, Territet, Switzerland, Colonel James Crawford, Madras Retired.

DICKINSON—April 23, at Gedges, Brenchley, Jane Dorothea, widow of William Dickinson, H E I C S, aged 89.

DIXON—April 23, at Chesham Lodge, Lower Norwood, Edward Dixon, Dep Surg-Gen, Madras Army, aged 73.

HOUSTON—April 20, at Edinburgh, Brig-Surg J MacD Houston, M D, Madras Retired.

WELCH—April 18, at Charlton House, Dawlish, Maj-Genl D J Welch, late of Royal (Bengal) Artillery, aged 58.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MAY 13, 1890.

THE announcement by Mr. Goschen of his intention to abolish the duties on gold and silver plate has given rise to a discussion which though it is upon a point of detail is of no little importance. The simple question is whether the abolition shall be absolute, giving free course to whatever shall bear the name of silver, or whether the State shall insist as heretofore upon an official guarantee of the quality of the metal of which articles imported for sale into England are composed. The case is certainly one in which there is a good deal to be said on both sides, and a Calcutta paper has called attention to the marked diversity of opinion which exists upon the subject in India. The two Bombay papers and the Lahore paper agree in the belief that some form of compulsory hall-marking should be retained, while in Allahabad and Calcutta the press seems to have pronounced unreservedly in favour of liberty. The view taken in Bombay has been that a very doubtful service would be done to this particular art in India if by the withdrawal of existing guarantees of the purity of the metal employed Indian silver ware were discredited in England. We have to remember first of all that except amongst connoisseurs of Indian art the better kind of Indian silver ware is scarcely known in England. Some idea of the limited scale upon which it has been introduced at home is given in the fact that the duty paid upon Indian silver plate in England has not yet exceeded £1,600 to £1,700 per annum. The amount of plate represented by these totals of a duty of eighteen pence an ounce is very small, and it is not too much to say that Indian silver ware has yet to make a name for itself amongst English buyers. That being so it has always seemed to us, and apparently to some of our contemporaries, that no real service would be rendered to this particular industry if a merely quantitative, as distinct from a qualitative, encouragement were given to this trade. We have to deal with the fact that though the Indian workman may be willing enough to put his best work and his best art into what he produces, there is no one more fatally given to economising in the quality of his material. Large and vicious admixtures in the raw products of the soil—take for example the waste in cotton and the dirt in the wheat exported from India—have their analogue in the silver-workers' attempt to economise in the cost of material, though we hope it does not often happen that they use, as a Calcutta paper says they sometimes do, silver of as low a quality as nine annas. That the tendency does exist however is indisputable, and that it will increase if official safeguards against it are withdrawn seems to us to be equally beyond doubt. Such indeed seems to be the view of the two leading firms of Calcutta jewellers whom the *Indian Daily News* has interviewed upon the subject, and their testimony is not the less worthy of credence from the fact that both expressed themselves rather strongly against hall-marking.

The grounds of objection, we are bound to say, are practical and claim very respectful consideration. Wherever the abolition of compulsory hall-marking has been asked for the plea has been based upon considerations of practical convenience. There are, we are told, only two mints in India, one at Calcutta and the other at Bombay. Now this particular craft is scattered far and wide throughout India. It is to be found at Cutch in the west, and at Cuttack on the east; in Kashmir at the extreme north, and in Trichinopoly and other districts of the Madras Presidency in the far south; and it is asked how the mints in Bombay and Calcutta could undertake hall-marking for workers scattered over so vast an area. Besides this the objection is raised that working in silver is almost mainly a domestic industry, like all the cheap industries which have gained for the Indian workman a reputation for beauty of design and delicacy of manipulation. The workman moreover is poor, and could ill-bear the cost and inconvenience of having to send his work to one of the mints ; still less could he bear the risk of its being damaged during marking, or lost during transit. And then we are reminded in addition to all these objections that a good deal of the silverware which has gained fame in India is delicate filigree work, which could not be marked as the more solid kind of work is marked in England when the work is in an incomplete state. It must either be left alone or it must be defaced. To begin with this last named difficulty, it seems to be one which may fairly be "turned," as the strategists would say, for the balance of advantage is certainly against directly attacking it. We could afford to waive a principle in this particular case, because with delicate filigree work the value of the metal is much smaller, relatively to the cost of the skill and labour employed in manipulating it, than in the case of ordinary silver plate. Besides this the English Act gives a precedent for dealing with a special case of this kind. The English Act exempts from assay "articles of foreign plate which in the opinion of the Commissioners of Customs may be properly described as hand-chased, inlaid, bronzed, or filigreed work of oriental pattern." The public would buy work of this kind, knowing well enough that they had to look for value for their money, not in the quality of the metal, but in the art and beauty with which it had been informed. We do not therefore regard the filigree difficulty as by any means an insuperable one. As to the other difficulties, though they are real enough to claim careful consideration, it does not follow that they are serious enough to forbid precautions against a deterioration in the quality of Indian plate. In the first place the cost of assaying would not necessarily fall upon Government. Mr. Goschen has endeavoured to make things easy for us by accepting the Rupee standard as a sufficient guarantee for Indian silver imported into the United Kingdom. The Indian Government, who have for years past been pressing for this, might fairly improve upon Mr. Goschen's concession by undertaking, say for the first five years, to mark Indian plate without charge. They are often asked to render services to Indian crafts and industries which are beyond their power. But here an opportunity presents itself for helping forward at small cost an industry in whose prosperity the Government are interested in more ways than one. The objection that the industry is in the hands of men who live far away from the mints, and have little or no capital, becomes less serious than it seems at first sight when it is remembered that there is practically a good deal of capital behind the manufacturer himself in the person of the dealer who puts the ware upon the market. A silver worker in Trichinopoly or Cutch who had been in the habit of supplying one of the large dealers in Bombay would have no difficulty in getting his work stamped.

It seems to be forgotten what an enormous improvement upon the present situation will be brought about even if compulsory hall-marking is to form part of the new system. The person immediately affected is of course the dealer, for the worker himself seldom knows anything of the destiny of his work, and it matters little to him whether the ultimate buyer be in India or in England. The exporter however has to deal with a vastly improved state of circumstances. He has, it is true, to see that the mint has affixed its guarantee of rupee standard upon the article he proposes to export. But when that is done his difficulties will be at an end. He has no longer to fear, as he had under the old system, that in England it will be rejected at Goldsmiths' Hall, and thrown upon his hands as having only ·916 of fineness instead of ·925, the British standard. The old system, as is shown by the insignificant amount of duty paid in England upon Indian silver plate, has been practically prohibitive, and compared with that the obstacles and inconveniences of hall-marking in an Indian mint will be insignificant. To a great extent they can be got over by ordinary commercial enterprise in Calcutta and Bombay. The dealers know that the English market is henceforth to be open to them on quite as favourable terms as to English manufacturers, and if they cannot promote an export trade, under conditions which after all are only meant to be a guarantee to the public that when they ask for silver they are not given an alloy, they would certainly not be able to promote one if these guarantees were removed. The case is one which fortunately can be discussed without the suspicion that usually has a place in controversies between India and England. The English Treasury has in the past treated us badly in this matter, but it is well to remember that in insisting upon an Indian hall-mark for Indian plate, Mr. Goschen is seeking no advantage either for the Home Treasury or for the Home trade. No doubt if hall-marking were dispensed with on this side the bulk of our exports of silver plate might be the greater. But as we have said all along, what has to be thought of, in the beginning at all events, is rather the quality than the quantity of the silver ware which we send to market, for debased metal often means debased art and debased workmanship. Besides, it is necessary to remember that though silver has in these later days undergone a good deal of humiliation, it still ranks amongst the precious metals, and we have to reckon with a public who when they ask for silver are accustomed to see that they get it.

WHILE the Government of India are waiting for irrevocable proofs of the contagiousness of leprosy before committing themselves to legislation of the subject, the body of evidence in that direction is constantly growing. The *Lancet* has just published the substance of a report by a Government medical officer at Larnaca, in Cyprus, detailing his experiences in the treatment of leprosy there, and setting forth weighty reasons for coming to the conclusion that the malady is contagious. At the same time some important evidence comes from New Brunswick. A lazaretto for lepers exists at Tracadie in that colony, under the care of Dr. Smith, whose report for last year bears testimony to the fact that while segregation effectually stamps out the disease, it shows a constant tendency to spread unless the *foci* of disease are carefully isolated. Thus in the town of Tracadie, once so prolific in leprosy, no new cases have been reported ; but in two adjoining districts many cases have cropped up, and other cases have occurred in the surrounding settlements which are directly traceable to these. But although New Brunswick has a leper hospital, it seems to have made no adequate legal provision for making use of it. Dr. Smith recently made a special tour of inspection, but he says that it was made "alarmingly unpleasant" on account of the obstacles put in his way, and he recommends the Government to pass an Act authorising gentle steps towards segregation. There seems to be a growing desire on the part of the people in New Brunswick to have the disease watched, and apparently public opinion would support the authorities there, as it certainly would in Bombay, in endeavouring to make the segregation of diseased persons effective. Perhaps, however, Indian instances may make more impression upon Government than the experience of either Cyprus or New Brunswick. We do not know of anything that has happened since the subject was brought under notice at the beginning of last year, that has more clearly shown the need for legislative intervention than the incident in the Presidency Magistrate's Court last week. Two vagrant lepers who were in such a repulsive state that they could not be brought into Court, and that the enquiry had to be held in the verandah, were thrust back upon the world with the confession on the Magistrate's part that he had no power to order their detention in the Trombay Asylum. If this state of things is to continue until the contagiousness of leprosy has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Government of India, some of the most munificent of recent local benefactions will have been to small purpose. We hope however, that Mr. Richardson's judgment does not constitute the last word upon this subject. In the middle of January the Government of Bombay issued a notification under the Act of 1867 declaring leprosy to be an infectious disease dangerous to life, and the Leper Asylum at Rutnagiri and the Allbless Asylum at Trombay were duled as sanitaria for the recep-

It seems scarcely in accordance with the spirit of that notification that lepers who are in so shocking a condition that the magistrate who inquires into their case has to hold his court in the open-air are to be allowed to roam unmolested upon the Queen's highway.

MR. HENNIKER HEATON writes gratefully and triumphantly to the papers about the partial success of his campaign for cheap inter-oceanic postage. Mr. Raikes answers him snappishly, and has once or twice been exceedingly rude to him in the House. But this only makes us in Bombay the more thankful that he whom we were threatened with as our Governor remains at the Post Office, to be worried by the persistently optimist Mr. Henniker Heaton into making reforms that go against his soul. No wonder that the member for Canterbury reserves his compliments for Lord Salisbury and Mr. Goschen, finding in the one "a statesman of wide sympathies and proved sagacity," and in the other "a financial genius of the first rank." And now Mr. Heaton is showing the reluctant Mr. Raikes the way to another reform. As he "got" the three half-penny rate for the transit of our letters from Calais to Brindisi since reduced to a penny—for that is his way of putting it—so he means to get the penny charged for that service reduced to a half-penny, the charge paid for carrying letters over the three thousand miles from New York to San Francisco on their way to Australia, China, and Japan. If Mr. Raikes were anyone but Mr. Raikes he would associate himself with reasonable cordiality with a politician who has a wonderful way of getting the Post Office to abandon its absurdities, no matter how closely it may cling to them for the time. We owe to Mr. Heaton the penny trans-continental rate; the abolition of the marvellous arrangement by which English manufacturers who wanted to distribute samples in England found it cheaper to send them across the German Ocean and have them reposted to England ; and, lastly, the reduction of Indian and Colonial postage to two pence half-penny. If he is as fortunate in advocating a reduction in telegraph charges we shall have a good deal to thank him for.

THE announcement that an experiment is to be made with the lighting by electricity of the mail train between Calcutta and Umballa will be received with satisfaction by the travelling public. The Indian railways as a whole leave the first-class traveller, at all events, little to complain of, even when he compares the accommodation that is given him with accommodation which he has to pay more dearly for in Europe. But the lighting of railway carriages is not one of those things that they manage better in India than they do at home. It would be exceedingly venturesome for an Indian traveller to do as a correspondent says he did one night on an English railway lately—read a closely printed book for seven hours on end, so excellent was the lighting. But there is no reason why the Indian railways, which we know have not been entirely unsolicitous about the public comfort in this matter, should not do as well as the best of the English railways. The electric light is at the service of any company which cares to spend the money, or which, if it chance to be a Guaranteed Company, the Government will permit to do so ; and it seems that the only question which awaits an answer on the East Indian Railway is whether a storage battery, or a dynamo worked by the engine, shall be the source of supply. The other companies will doubtless watch the experiment on the other side of India with no little interest, though they are not likely to be precipitate in making a change.

LORD HARRIS, having left England to assume the office of Governor of Bombay, has had to tender his resignation as an alderman of the Kent County Council. In doing so he was called upon to pay a fine of a sovereign, the prescribed penalty for resigning an office which he had voluntarily undertaken. The fine, together with his formal resignation, his lordship duly forwarded from Suez.

THE Duke of Connaught has telegraphed to the Mayor of Toronto from Tokyo, Japan :—"Happy Accept Toronto's hospitality next month."

I OBSERVE, says "Atlas," that whenever the uninformed manufacturer of naval intelligence for certain papers is short of copy, he always thinks a sure card to play is the imaginary desire of the Duke of Edinburgh to be Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, an appointment which he never fails to call "the blue ribbon of the navy." During the past week we have been told that his Royal Highness has been "urging his claims" to succeed Sir Edmund Commerell. There is not the slightest shadow of foundation for the story. It is never safe to prophesy unless you know, but "Atlas" thinks Sir Edmund Commerell, when the time comes, will in all probability be succeeded by his immediate junior on the list, Lord Clanwilliam.

THE story that Prince Albert Victor visited Athens with a view to his being presently betroth

TELEGRAMS.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.)

THE AMERICAN SILVER BILL.

NEW YORK, MAY 12.

The debate on the Silver Question was opened in the American Senate to-day.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, MAY 12.

Mr. Henniker Heaton, M.P., to-day presented to the House of Commons several petitions from the Bombay Presidency regarding the provisions of the Indian Legislative Councils Bills.

Mr. Bradlaugh gave notice of his intention to move the discussion of the Jessore grievances concerning which Sir John Gorst had refused to institute enquiries.

ENGLAND AND GERMANY IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

EMIN'S MISSION DESCRIBED.

BERLIN, MAY 12.

The Government to-day introduced its Colonial Bill into the Reichstag, when it was declared that Emin's mission in East Africa was a peaceful one and confined to German territory.

It was stated moreover that Germany would continue to act in harmony with England in the pursuit of her African Colonial policy.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CAUSE OF THE TURKISH MINISTER'S DISMISSAL.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 11.

The dismissal of Djevdet Pacha, Minister of Justice, is due to his action in the Moussa Bey Case.

THE AMERICAN CONSUL AT BOMBAY.

LONDON, MAY 12.

Mr. Ballantine has been appointed American Consul at Bombay.

UNVEILING OF PRINCE CONSORT'S STATUE.

LONDON, MAY 12.

H. M. the Queen to-day unveils an equestrian statue of the Prince Consort at Windsor, the Jubilee gift of the women and children of the United Kingdom.

The King of the Belgians and all the members of the English Royal family will be present.

THE BHOWNUGGER DEFAMATION CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNUGGER, May 12.

The Commission, for taking evidence at Bhownugger, issued by Mr. Justice Bayley, on the motion of the accused, in the case Empress *vs.* Brahmachari Mahadwanand Sadanund, known as the Bhownugger Defamation Case, was opened here by Mr. Commissioner Starling on Saturday; and at the request of Mr. Payne, for the accused, it was adjourned to Monday for production of witness. It, however, ended in a *fiasco* this morning, for on the Commission resuming, Mr. Payne said his client was not able to tender any evidence. Mr. Macpherson, for the prosecution, asked the Commissioner to call upon Mr. Payne to state why his client had put the prosecution to all trouble and expense of attending the Commission if he had no evidence to adduce. Mr. Payne submitted that the Commissioner had no power to put any such question since the Commission must end with the statement already made. The proceedings were interpreted to the accused, who was present, after which the Commission was declared closed.

LIEUTENANT WILLIAMS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 12.

Lieutenant Williams, 23rd Madras Infantry, now attending Signalling Class at Poona, has been ordered to proceed to Rangoon to join the 12th Battalion Burmah Local Corps, to which he has been appointed.

THE GYMKHANA SKY RACES.

The prospectus of the sky races is issued with six events for each day. Handicaps will be published one day before the races.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PENANG, MAY 10.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Gwalior left here for Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, MAY 12.

H. M. S. Penguin sailed for Port Darwin.
H. M. S. Goldfinch sailed for Australia.
Mail Steamer Malwa, from Bombay, arrived.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats firm.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

Good Dhollera	4 11-16d.
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 6d.
8¼ " "	6s. 9½d.
40s Mule Twist	9¾d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 5⅞d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	97⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	89
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	76¼
4½ per cent. "	77 13-16
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¼
Bar Silver	47¼d. per oz.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. PENINSULAR.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peninsular, Captain H. Wyatt, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi, Marseilles, Suez and Aden, with the following passengers:—

FOR MARSEILLES.—Mr E Gibson, C S, Mrs Conlan, child and nurse, Mr H S Davis, Mr and Mrs T Yorke Smith, Mr Edgell, Major General C A Goodfellow, the Hon Mr and Mrs Jardine, Mr Chas Nicons, Mr G A Charpie, Madam Conroy, Mr and Mrs C H Byrne, Major Vincent, Mr F H Lowinski, Major and Mrs D W K Barr, Mr and Mrs J W Walker and 2 children, Mr Noll Fenwick, Col Recher, Mr LeMarchand, Mr M C Turner, Mr A C Parmenides, Capt M Stockley, Mr and Mrs P Benn, child and ayah, Col and Mrs Gordon Young, Mr H R Cobbold, Hon F L Latham, Miss Latham, Col Stell, Mr O Marden, Capt R G McLeod, Col Clark Kennedy, Capt and Mrs Wray, Mr B Martyn, Mr W C Cole, Mrs Reid, Mr C Hope, Major Sir G de M Larpent, Mr E S Pemberton, Mr Johnson, Mrs Ollivant and child, Mr G F Mackenzie, Mr Potter, Surgeon-Major Moir, Revd R L Page, Mr W R S Jones, Mr H W Foster, Mr W B Charlesworth, Mr C E Kane, Mr G T Jackson, Mrs Birch, Mr S D Bennett, Mrs Lonsdale, Miss Harris, Dr H L Ausked, Mr and Mrs W G Mackenzie, Lt E C Cowans, Mr Robert Bewell, Hon John Moore, Mr Howard [illegible] E McLellan, son and nurse, Mr and Mrs [illegible] Wylie, Hon'ble Justice and Mrs [illegible]ght, Mr G Salinger, Capt Mur[illegible] C W Wilson, Mrs Fulton, [illegible]ice Handley, [illegible] and child, Major [illegible] children, Master [illegible]unt, Revd J P [illegible] Col C A [illegible] Robert [illegible] Ander[illegible]

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, APRIL 26.

FOR more than a week I had been looking wistfully at a particular corner of a looking-glass, in which was inserted a courteous invitation from the Rev. the Head Master of Harrow School to attend the eighth annual congress of the National Society of the Professors of the French Language in England, to be held at Harrow, on Monday, the 21st inst. I looked wistfully, for I was hoping against hope to be able to travel per the L. and N. W. railway to the desired spot on Monday. Harrow is such a sweet, sylvan place. Did not Charles the Second say that the church of Harrow-on-the-Hill was the most conspicuous example of the "visible church" that he was aware of? Harrow is truly rural. I spent a Saturday till Monday at a bungalow there last summer, and—like the man at Stoney Stratford—was most terribly bitten by fleas. Still, on the whole, I love Harrow, and I was quite mortified that "circumstances over which I had no control" precluded me from going to listen to the estimable French masters in council assembled.

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There was additional chargin, too, in the fact that the Right Hon. Earl Granville, K. G., Chancellor of the University of London, presided at the function, and was expected to deliver a discourse in the French language. His lordship, however, humourously excused himself from addressing his audience in the language of Corneille and Racine; and it was in English that he proceeded wittily and wisely to deal with the problem how best to teach French in English schools. Why in English, Milor? Cicero—we have Shakespeare's word for it—spoke Greek to the Roman "plebs;" why should not the accomplished whilom Foreign Secretary have orated to his hearers at Harrow in French? I venture to say, now that Charles Matthews and Alfred Wigan are dead, that Lord Granville speaks purer, more grammatical, and more euphonious French than any Englishman in our midst. M. Waddington naturally is *hors concours*. He gave up long since his British nationality.

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I should like to write a little book—it is strange how the hankering to write books clings to you long after the capacity for writing them has passed away—on the possible methods of inducing juvenile Britons to become thorough Gallic scholars, and on the distinguished Englishmen whom I have known who could speak French fluently and correctly. The rare linguistic attainments of Charles Mathews and the two Wigans, Alfred and Horace, are matters of history. "Father Prout" (the Rev. Francis Mahony) was a superb and deeply read French scholar, but his accent was slightly Hibernian. Thackeray's French was simply admirable, but he affected a somewhat mincing precision in pronunciation. The late Earl Stanhope wrote French with wonderful accuracy; I never heard him speak it. Augustus Harris (the father of "Augustus Druriolanus") could talk in most Continental tongues with equal glibness, but I doubt whether he troubled his head much about Lévizac's grammar. Emperors, as the old German Kaiser put it, are *super grammaticam*. There was a recent Lord Mayor, hight Staples, whose oral French was excellent. Blanchard Jerrold was an almost perfect French scholar. The same may be said of the happily extant Mr. Sutherland Edwards.

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"On, Stanley, on!" It stirs one's heart like a drum to learn that the illustrious explorer, when he lands on British shores from the Calais steamer, has consented to receive an address from the Mayor and Corporation of Dover. Of course! Good old Corporation of Dover! *Noblesse oblige*. For how many hundreds of years have the venerable municipality in question been presenting addresses of congratulation to royal, noble, and illustrious personages! If copies of all these flowery documents be preserved in the Doverian archives, a calendared table of them might make the Corporation of London feel very small indeed. Let me see. Deviaticus, King of the Suessones in Gaul? At least, he claimed supremacy over Britain. Julius Cæsar? "Why, cert'nly!" as Mr. Burnand's "Colonel" used to say. The Roman Emperors Adrian, Constantius, and Severus; Harry the Fifth, when he came back after Agincourt; Charles II., Louis XVIII., Napoleon III, and the Empress Eugenie, and now Mr. H. M. Stanley.

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On the same page of a London daily I read, last Wednesday, in one column as follows:—"Matters are becoming decidedly unpleasant for people who like to spend the winter in the Riviera. If they are not robbed on the way they are very likely to be plague-stricken when they get there. . . . . The long-continued presence of consumptive patients at San Remo and Mentone has infected the air with the germs of tuberculosis to such an extent that lung disease has become quite common among the native population." This is certainly a "Penseroso" view of things. Now for the "Allegro." In another column I read:—"The Riviera season is rapidly coming to a close, although, to be sure, at no time of the year is this resort of health and fashion so delightful as from April until the end of May. During this period the flowers, and, above all, the orange groves, are supremely beautiful, and the atmosphere is literally laden with perfume; while the remarkable variety of roses surpasses belief in their abundance and beauty." Yes; but how about the germs of tuberculosis with which in the preceding column the air is said to be infected? Does the scent of the tuberoses on the Riviera neutralise the maleficent influence of the tubercle germs?

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Public impoliteness! My dear Mrs. Lynn Linton, I wish you would'nt. I mean that it is a matter of regret to find this charming novelist and delightful essayist stirring up the old, stale, flat, unprofitable question as to whether the average Englishman is, as a rule, deficient in politeness to ladies. The moot point almost defies settlement; since it is so extremely difficult to tell in what true politeness to the fair sex consists. Perhaps, after all, and setting aside all such minor details as bowing and scraping and pulling off one's hat with a flourish, the very best way of being courteous to women is to be just and humane towards them. We began to treat them with humanity in the year 1820, when Parliament passed Mr. Sturges Bourne's Bill for abolishing the whipping of female offenders. The Factory Acts, the Divorce Act, the Lodgers' Protection Act, the Married Women's Property Act—thave all been so many steps in rendering justice to women. They are on the School Boards and on the Boards of Guardians; they will be County Councillors; they are doctors; they are journalists and telegraph clerks; and, if they really wish to get into Parliament, they shall have my humble vote and interest. Surely, to give women their rights—I admit they have many more yet to be conceded—is to be polite to them.

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The other day, driving through the country round about Brussels, I saw scores of women in the fields—bent almost double—digging, hoeing, raking, weeding, dibbling, and sowing, or turning up manure-heaps with forks; while in front of nearly every one of the innumerable "estaminets" in the villages there was a group of lazy, hulking Flemish boors smoking their pipes and swilling beer. Was this politeness, or the contrary, towards the feebler sex? In Corsica, where President Carnot is staying just now, I have seen strings of women, with heavy burdens on their heads, trudging down the rugged mountain-paths into Ajaccio, while the men—their husbands, brothers and sweethearts—swaggered by the poor women's sides, *singing songs to encourage them.*

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At the same time, here is a case of conscience. Will some fair casuist—I won't take the verdict of a male creature—settle it for me? If I see a lady, personally unknown to me, apparently in some difficulty about descending from her brougham, am I justified in opening the door of the vehicle for her? If I see her about to emerge from a hansom, the horse of which is evidently restive, am I justified in offering her my hand to alight? I contend that I have no such right; but that if the horse shies, and she tumbles on the pavement, [illegible] entitled to pick her up. If she drops a par[illegible] that I might venture to raise it from [illegible] and return it to her; but how would [illegible]mped her glove? In the age of [illegible]ourse have retained the glove myself and stuck it in my cap, whereupon another knight—or donkey—would have come round the corner and challenged me to mortal combat. Mind, I am only seeking for information.

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"Who drinks beer thinks beer," the sage has said. Yet the Right Hon. Mr. Shaw-Lefevre is presiding over a Select Committee of the House of Commons on the hop industry, and the deliberations of the august body have mainly resolved themselves into a long and drouthy talk about beer. A brewer's consulting chemist who gave evidence was asked whether "hop liquor" was not the favourite drink of the British public? "No doubt," replied the brewer's chemist. What pestilent heresy is this? Malt liquor is the historic and favourite beverage of the English people, whose beer was not hopped at all till the reign of Henry VIII, the "Jolly good ale and old," which Bishop Still sang in a rousing ballad; the October brewings which Tusser tells us of in his "Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry" were wholly innocent of hops. At present it is very difficult to know what beer is made of. The age is one of "substitutes," and the beer-drinker lives "in a shadowy land where all things wear an aspect not their own."

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Did you ever hear of beer that could be carried in the pocket? I do not mean in a bottle, but in pound or half-pound packets. I find in Dodd's "Food of London,"—a very useful and entertaining work, published about thirty years ago, that an ingenious Moravian named Rietsch invented, in 1856, a method of making "solid beer." Herr Rietsch brewed a malt extract, bittered it with hops, and sweetened it with sugar; concentrated it by heat; poured the thickened mass into wooden boxes lined with tin-foil, and, in this form, put it on the market. The purchaser, when he felt thirsty, could open his beer box, take some of the concentrated extract, dissolve it, and, lo! the beer appeared. The product was called "bierstein" or beerstone. Would it sell, if well advertised, now-a-days? After "bierstein" might come brandy lozenges, rum sausages, and gin biscuits; and then what a wonderful surplus springing from the increased consumption of alcohol Mr. Goschen might give us in his next "Prosperity" Budget!

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It is almost incredible to be told—although we have the high authority of M. Paul Meurice for the statement—that the popularity of Victor Hugo is steadily declining in France; and that only a comparatively small sum has been raised by public subscription for the erection of a monument to the illustrious French poet and novelist. It is even said that the sale of Hugo's later works, such as "Toute la Lyre," "Torquemada," "La Fin de Satan," and so forth, has been of a sadly restricted nature. Are those naughty, naughty authors, MM. Zola, Gaboriau, Guy de Maupassant, Malot, Daudet, and so forth, responsible for this melancholy decadence of Hugo the Great? Is he alone in being neglected? Do French people read Honore de Balzac and Charles de Bernard with their former avidity? How stands it with George Sand? and how many "light" novel readers of the present day care anything, I should like to know, about Paul de Kock or Pigault-Lebrun!

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Mem.—I asked an intelligent English youth, aged fifteen, the other day, whether he liked reading Sir Walter Scott's novels. He answered, hesitatingly, "yes." Fenimore Cooper? He shook his head. Captain Marryat? A not very enthusiastic "Pretty well." G. P. R. James? Had never heard of him. Captain Chamier, Captain Glascock, Michael Scott, Galt, Gerald Griffin, Carleton, Sam Lover? Didn't know, really. But he thought Charles Lever "jolly," and Jules Verne "great fun," and Charles Kingsley real jam. His appreciation of living English novelists I decline to give; but thus much I can say, that he did not praise *your* romances, my Scroggen, nor *your* short stories, my Spungius.

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More than once pessimists have told us that the Greenwich dinner was on its last legs; that whitebait and water-zootje, lobster balls and whiting pudding, salmon cutlets and crab omelettes, were as Ichabod, and that their glory was departed, and that ere long, the famous fish restaurants of Greenwich would share the fate of the defunct "Brunswick" and "artichoke" at Blackwall. Remembering these gloomy prognostics, I was right glad to receive this week a neatly engraved circular headed by the well-remembered vignette of the three-master, with all sails set, from the "Ship," Greenwich, announcing that the Whitebait season had commenced, and soliciting the patronage of the nobility and gentry who liked high-class dinners *a la carte*, washed down by rare old vintages. As one of the nobility of Tothill Fields and the gentry of Millbank and the Horseferry Road, Westminster, I shall certainly run down to Greenwich for a whitebait dinner so soon as some little difficulties between myself and the income-tax and gas-rate collectors are satisfactorily adjusted. Meanwhile, I rejoice to perceive that the reassuring circular is signed by Mr. W. T. Bale, for many years the skilful and obliging manager, and who has now bloomed into the proprietor of the "Ship."

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You are not to think that this is an "Echo" of mere local or Cockney interest. On the contrary, the continued juvenescence of the Greenwich dinner concerns the Australian, the Anglo-Indian, the Canadian, the West Indian, and the South African quite as much as it does the Briton or his neighbour, the lively Gaul. All roads lead to Rome, says the proverb. Thus the goal of all ichthyophagic gastronomy should be Greenwich. Many years ago, on board a steamer on the Volga, I met a highly intelligent Russian who was about to make a trip to England. I asked him if he had any letters of introduction or other *renseignements* for this country, and in response he proudly showed me a slip of paper on which was written, as one word, "Evanschopsongsupperroumgarrickedporteruppallnite." I explained to him that Evans's Supper Rooms, under the Piazzas of Covent Garden, were one hostelry, and that the Garrick's Head in Bow Street, was another. Then I took the liberty of adding to his memorandum, "Blue Posts, Cork Street; good steaks and port wine. Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall Street; real turtle. Ship, Greenwich; whitebait." I hope that he fared well in perfidious Albion.

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I notice in the papers that the purchaser of the "historic cottage," known as "Syndercombe's House," on Shepherd's Bush Green, has consented to allow visitors, on presenting their cards, to view the premises for a short time prior to demolition. Pilgrims to this very queer shrine are expected to contribute a small sum to the Shepherd's Bush Philanthropic Society, or to the West London Hospital. All this is truly kind of the proprietor, and I trust that the Shepherd's Bush Philanthropic Society and the West London Hospital—the last a most estimable charity—will benefit considerably by the flow of visitors to the "historic cottage."

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And "who the dickens was Syndercombe?" I fancy a good many of my readers may ask. I apprehend that he was Miles Syndercombe, the desperate cavalier who made so many attempts to assassinate Cromwell towards the close of the Protectorate, and who may have lain in ambush at this house at Shepherd's Bush, waiting for Old Noll as he passed to or from Hampton Court. Clarendon gives Miles Syndercombe a contemptuous corner in his history. The would-be murderer was condemned to death, but he was found dead in his bed in the Tower on the morning appointed for his execution. His death was attributed to poison administered to him by his sister.

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The latest "fraud" in architecture is, so I find it asserted, the house in the Rue St. Charles, Ajaccio, where the first Napoleon was born in 1769, and which has just been visited by President Carnot. It is now alleged that the original house occupied by Charles and Letitia Buonaparte and their family, was all but entirely demolished by the adherents of Paoli, and that it was rebuilt by Cardinal Fesch. It is odd that this story was never told during the Second Empire. Still stranger would it be to learn that the mansion of the Buonapartes was the residence of Sir Hudson Lowe at the period when he commanded the Corsican Rangers. It may very well have been so. Fate has her whimsical caprices as well as her ironies.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned special meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held at the Municipal Offices yesterday, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban presiding. The following gentlemen were also present:—Mr. Anandrao Narayen Vasudeo, Brigade-Surgeon S. O'B. Banks, Messrs. Bhagwandas Narotumdass, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Thomas Blaney, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, George Cotton, Damodar Tapidas, Damodar Thakersi Mulji, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Dinshaw Eduji Wacha, Eknath Raghunath Khote, Elappa Balaram, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, Framji Dorabji Divecha, Govardhandas Khatao Makanji, A. M. Gubbay, Hasanbhai Visram, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Messrs. Jamsetjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Jaya Karadi Linga, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, Surgeon-Major G. A. Maconachie, Messrs. Manekji Behramjee Dadabhai, Manekshah J. Taleyarkhan, Meherjibhai Rastamji Setna, Mirza Hussein Khan, Captain Sir Henry Morland, Kt., Messrs. Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Naoroji Beiramji Suntook, Purshotumdas Munguldas Nathubhoy, Rahimtula Khairaz, Shivaji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Accacio Gabriel Viegas, and J. P. Watson.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

Before the regular business was taken up the Chairman begged leave to introduce to the Corporation Mr. Acworth. Mr. Acworth, he said, was not altogether a stranger amongst them. He had acted as Deputy Municipal Commissioner when Mr. Ollivant was away on leave, and latterly in the same capacity to make himself acquainted with the duties of the Municipal Commissioner. From what they knew of him he thought they might hope that his work would be as satisfactory and his career as distinguished as his predecessor's. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Acworth bowed his acknowledgments.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE MARINE LINES.

The Corporation next considered letter No. 336 B, P. W. Department, dated 16th April, 1890, from Mr. Acting Under-Secretary Burke, inviting the attention of the President to letter No. 299. M. W. 2035, same department, dated 27th November, 1889, and requesting that the decision arrived at by the Corporation in regard to the insanitary condition of the Marine Lines may be communicated to Government.

Sir Henry Morland proposed that Government be informed that the Corporation ware awaiting the report on the subject from the Commissioner, who would be requested to expedite his reply.

The Municipal Commissioner said that he expected a reply from the Executive Engineer on the subject. In the meantime, he said, he thought they would be glad to hear something with reference to the allegations made about the sewers of Bombay. These were pronounced by Mr. Baldwin Latham to be perfect. Mr. Acworth read an extract from Mr. Baldwin Latham's report which went to show that the accusations brought against the sewerage system of Bombay were entirely without any foundation.

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha asked if Mr. Latham had examined the sewers of Bombay.

The Municipal Commissioner: That I cannot say.

Mr. Wacha: Then you should not make the sweeping assertion that the allegations made against the sewerage of Bombay were without any foundation.

The resolution, as proposed by Sir Henry Morland, was then put to the meeting and carried.

LAND FOR THE NEW MUNICIPAL OFFICE.

The Corporation then went on to consider letter No. 1429, General Department, dated 14th April, 1890, from Mr. Chief Secretary Nugent, informing the President (with reference to the Corporation's letter No. 7243, dated 21st February last) on the subject of land required for the new Municipal building, that a copy of that letter had been forwarded to the Solicitor to Government, with a request that the preparation of the lease of the land in question might now be proceeded with.

The letter was recorded on the motion of Dr. Blaney.

A BILL TO PREVENT THE ADULTERATION OF GHEE.

The Corporation then considered letter No. 1454, General Department, dated 15th April, 1890, from Mr. Chief Secretary Nugent, forwarding (with reference to the Corporation's letter No. 3224, dated 24th August, 1889, relating to the Bill to prevent the adulteration of ghee and other articles of food, &c.), a copy of the Government of India's letter No. 12, dated 6th January, 1890, Legislative Department, and stating that, as that Government declined to accord their sanction to the provisions contained in sections 3 and 5 of the Bill, the Government in the Legislative Department has decided not to proceed with the measure, as the modifications proposed by the Government of India would, in its opinion, deprive the Bill of its efficacy.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal moved that the letter from Mr. Nugent be recorded, and the Corporation regretted that the Government of India had declined to proceed with the framing of the Bill on the lines suggested by the Corporation. Mr. Javerilal said that the proposal first came from the Government of Bombay, who addressed a letter to the Municipal Commissioner enquiring if legislation on the subject was necessary in this Presidency. It was about that time that the Government of Bengal had framed a Bill called the Bengal Ghee Act, the circumstances under which the Act had been passed being the same as they were in the Bombay Presidency. The Corporation and their Committee having considered the measure in all its aspects, were decidedly of opinion that an Act of the kind passed in Bengal was also necessary in Bombay. The Corporation had carefully gone into the draft Bill, the punitive provisions of which seemed to have been disapproved by the Government of India, who had refused to allow the Bill to pass. There was, under the circumstances, no help for the Corporation but to express their regret at the action of the Government of India. He (Mr. Javerilal) might say that the adulteration of ghee was still carried on with impunity.

The proposition was seconded by Dr. Balchundra.

Mr. Gokuldass Khatao Makanji said that he had been talking to some native merchants dealing in fat and tallow, and they had informed him that they sold fat and tallow to dealers in ghee at Panwell and other places. If the Bill had been passed, it would have greatly pleased the Hindoo community.

The resolution was carried.

ADMISSION TO THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

The Corporation then considered the following resolution of the Standing Committee, dated the 8th January, 1890:—"That, with reference to their resolution No. 1507, dated 17th June, 1889, the Corporation be recommended to modify the terms thereof so as to permit of the admission of visitors to the Victoria Gardens on Sunday, on payment of a fee of four annas each, as on Saturdays after 4 p.m., and that children up to ten years of age be admitted at half price. That donors of Rs. 150 each shall be life ticket-holders and entitled to free admission for themselves and two other persons in respect of each such payment of Rs. 150, but that the life-tickets be not transferable."

After several amendments had been proposed the following amendment by Sir Henry Morland was adopted:—That the question be referred back to the Standing Committee, with a request that they should report on the matter within a month.

SPECIAL LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO MR. BRUNTON.

Mr. Mulji Bhowanidas proposed that having regard to the solicitors' opinion, and as recommended by the Standing Committee in their resolution of the 7th instant, sanction be given to six months' leave on full pay being granted as a special case to Mr. R. P. Brunton, in substitution for such portion of his furlough as would be equivalent at the full-rate of furlough pay to the amount of leave now applied for. That Mr. Brunton be authorised to draw his full pay while on such leave. That this case was not to be taken as a precedent in any future case. He said that Mr. Brunton had been in the service of the Municipality ever since 1865, and it was well known to them all that his services as Assistant Health Officer were of a highly satisfactory character. In the year 1882, when the Assessment Department had been newly organized, Mr. Brunton was appointed Assessor and Collector, and his services in connection with that department were also eminently satisfactory, inasmuch as during his *regime* the collection had been doubled to what it was before he took charge of his office. Mr. Brunton had been working from an early hour in the morning until a late hour in the evening, even including Sundays, and it was no wonder that he suffered in health in consequence. Mr. Brunton had now been in their service for the last twenty-six years, and it was only as far back as in 1870 that he had obtained sick leave for six months. He was now entitled to his furlough for two years, but the arrangement he (Mr. Mulji) proposed would be advantageous to the Municipality.

Dr. Viegas opposed the proposition on the ground that it would form a bad precedent.

In the course of discussion, the Municipal Commissioner observed that he detested such a precedent being made, but if the Corporation wished to grant the leave as a special case, they could not exercise their power in a better case than the one placed before them.

The resolution was on a division carried, 17 members voting for and 8 against it.

The Corporation then adjourned.

AUDI ALTERAM PARTEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The result of the general scrutiny of votes at Goa for the election of a deputy for the Lisbon Parliament, published in your issue of the 8th instant, is the best reply to the attacks on the Governor-General of Goa by a number of discontented native gentlemen who have been frustrated in their efforts to secure the return of their candidate, Senhor Christovam Pinto, who, I have no doubt, would have made an excellent deputy, for he is really a talented young man and knows more of Goa than the successful ministerial candidate, Senhor Brandao, who polled the largest number of votes. But as we all know, what has happened in Goa is what often takes place in Continental countries at the time of elections, where the Governments somehow or other carry the day and secure a majority in their favour. The votes secured by Mr. Brandao, a European Portuguese gentleman and editor of a journal in Lisbon, were nearly all from natives, who are now divided into two factions, one represented by the *Ultramar*, and the other by the *India-Portuguesa*, two leading journals in Goa; and for any one to form a correct idea of passing events, it is necessary to read both these papers. One defends the Government, and the other abuses it, and directs all its batteries against the venerable Governor, who only two months ago was the idol of both parties, and for whose retension in Goa, they had in a body telegraphed to the Prime Minister not to take him away to Lisbon to occupy the high post of Minister of War. The cries of the disappointed faction have found an echo in Bombay, and two Goanese gentlemen on this side called a meeting of the community to protest against the alleged despotic acts of the Governor-General, which, however, was poorly attended, for scarcely one hundred persons were present, nearly all the leaders being conspicuous by their absence, whereas, not many months ago, to protest against the Vatican Decrees, over 12,000 Goanese attended at the Framjee Cawasjee Institute. These Goanese elections, like many of the boasted prerogatives of Portuguese-India, are a farce, and in my opinion it is very impolitic on the part of foreigners who have come here to seek their fortunes, to convene a general meeting and to speak of their Governor in language which would not, for a moment, be tolerated in their own country.

I avail of this opportunity to contradict the statement to which you, in good faith, gave publicity, that Senhor Dom José de Noronha, a private nobleman who proceeded to Lisbon last week, was the special messenger of the Government and the bearer of the official proceedings in connection with the recent elections. There is no truth whatever in this statement, and I have the best authority for contradicting it.—Yours, &c.,

A PORTUGUESE SUBJECT.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND EXCISE.

IN the annual report of the Anglo-Indian Temperance Society, the Committee make the following reference to the recent Excise despatch of the Government of India:—

It is an elaborate defence of their policy, and a strong attack upon the mover and seconder of the Resolution for alleged misrepresentation. It is impossible for your Committee in the brief pages of this report to attempt even an abstract of this reply, but we refer our members to a letter addressed by Mr. Caine to the Indian press shortly after the arrival in this country of the reply which appears in Abkari for April.

The main facts brought out by the reply of the Indian Government are as follow:—

Firstly. It has at last been decided to get rid of the pernicious out-still system prevalent in Bengal and many other districts in British India.

Secondly. It has been decided to tax the strong and very intoxicating beer brewed in India, which hitherto had escaped taxation.

Thirdly. An increased duty has been levied on imported spirits.

Fourthly. The principle of Local Option has been recognised for the first time.

Paragraphs 103, 104, and 105 of the report lay down distinctly the policy of the Government in matters of excise.

The main controversy which exists between our Association and the Indian Government is that although the Government of India contend that these are, in the main, the principles which have been laid down for the guidance of the local authorities in the past (with the exception of that for the ascertaining of local public sentiment), they have never been carried out in their integrity. The most important duty which will devolve upon our Association and its branches in the immediate future will be to take care that these principles, *now specifically laid down for the first time*, are acted up to universally by the Civil administration throughout the country. If this is done, there can be no doubt of the widespread benefit which will accrue to the people of India generally.

Your Committee feel that they need not trouble you with any reference to the personal strictures passed by the Government of India upon their president and secretary. They know well enough that to find fault with the administration of the Indian Civil Service is an unpardonable sin, never to be forgiven or forgotten by the Indian Government. They are content with the knowledge that at last the conscience of the Government has been reached and awakened. They feel that the progress which has been made during the two years through which their agitation has been conducted has been unusually fruitful. It is worthy of careful comment that the Secretary of State and the Indian Council at home are not disposed to sustain the Indian Government in the defence of their mischievous excise policy, they evidently do not consider that the portentous supplement to the *Gazette of India* is any satisfactory reply to the censure of Parliament. On Thursday last, the 17th April, Sir John Gorst, questioned by Mr. W. S. Caine, M.P., said that the Secretary of State had read the supplement, but that the Government did not intend to ask the House to rescind its resolution of April 30th, 1889.

If the India Office have no desire to re-open the controversy, so far as the defence of the Government of India is concerned, we need trouble ourselves no further; the censure of the House stands good, and will have the desired effect.

Your secretary will probably during the next two or three months publish a more careful and detailed examination of the position now definitely taken up by the Indian Government. This will require a considerable amount of time and attention, with many references to different parts of India before completion. It will, of course, be distributed to all the members of this Association.

THE CHINA COTTON MARKET.

MR. JAMASJEE'S cotton circular dated Hongkong, April 23, says:—In the beginning of the past fortnight, an improved feeling was produced in our market for Indian yarns by smaller arrivals and firmness of holders. Dealers and speculators were encouraged to operate on a larger scale, and prices of desirable and superior spinnings of Nos. 10s. and 20s. advanced from 25 cents to a dollar per bale. But the improving tendency of the market has been latterly checked by advices of heavy shipments from India, less favourable reports from Shanghai, and greater inclination to realize on the part of some holders, in the expectation of an early rise in exchange; and at the close the feeling is slightly weak. A brisk inquiry by dealers and speculators for suitable and superior chops of No. 20s., whose stock has been much reduced, enabled holders to establish an advance in prices, of 50 cents to a dollar per bale. But further improvement has been checked by advices of larger shipments from India, and the market closes weak. A small business has been done in medium and common qualities at previous quotations. Certain superior and favourite chops of Nos. 16s. and 12s. are firmer in consequence of their scarcity, and only a moderate business has been done in other descriptions at previous rates. During the first part of the interval a fairly good business was done in suitable and better qualities of No. 10s., and prices had improved about 25 cents per bale. But subsequently prices have reverted to their previous level and business has become restricted, owing to unfavourable news from the consuming districts, and advices of large shipments from India. Inferior qualities have been in trifling request at low rates. Nos. 8s. and 6s. have been in full supply, and demand having considerably fallen off, prices have given way 50 cents to a dollar per bale. There is no change to be reported in Nos. 14s., 18s., 22s., 24s., 28s., 30s. and 40s., which still continue quiet. During the fortnight arrival 7746 bales, sale 9539 bales. Shipment to coast port 1135 bales; and unsold stock 21218 bales. Direct shipment for Japan 736 bales, for Shanghai 4379 bales. In Shanghai, the market continued active and strong, and a good business was done in superior as well as common qualities of No. 20s., and suitable threads of Nos. 16s. and 10s. But latterly owing to heavy stocks and less demand for some districts, a moderate business was being done. Advices from the coast markets are still of an unencouraging nature. A good business has been passing in Japan owing to very cheap rates prevailing for good qualities of yarn.

THE NEW BISHOPRIC OF CHUTIA NAGPORE.

THE Bishop of Bombay contributes the following to the *Bombay Diocesan Record*:—

The recent consecration of Bishop Whitley to the oversight of Chutia Nagpur (*not Chota* Nagpur, which is a complete misnomer) has secured immediate episcopal supervision to a large and important mission which has hitherto been specially isolated owing to its lying many miles off the railway. But the addition of this new diocese to the province must be looked upon as having other and larger bearings than the better oversight of a single mission. It represents an important new departure in that complete organization of the province which has always been so paramount an object in the mind of its present metropolitan. It may be remembered by some of our readers that when Bishop Johnson was consecrated to Calcutta, it was pointed out in the consecration sermon that the needs of the province at that time seemed to coincide in a wonderful way with the special idiosyncrasies of its new ruler. Each metropolitan, the preacher pointed out, had had special work to do, and special gifts furnishing him forth for that work. The ex-Archdeacon of Chester had shown a special aptitude for organisation, a special belief in God's ordering of His Church, with exactly those outward appliances of graduated practical agencies which should enable her most perfectly to do His work, and the development of such agencies as these appeared, the preacher went on, to be exactly what the Church of England in India most especially required for her free development. Events have justified this estimate, and that on both sides of the coincidence which the preacher discerned in the new appointment. The Church has proved her need of the new development, and Bishop Johnson has risen to her requirements. He found much ready to his hand—new dioceses already marked out, and their endowments in the course of being raised, in Burmah on one side and in the Punjab on the other, to secure, as Lord Salisbury said, "that we don't kill any more Bishops of Calcutta, as Milman was killed, by sheer overwork in climates as diverse from one another as Calcutta, Rangoon, and Peshawar;" a scheme already far advanced for securing episcopal supervision to the native congregations in Southern India by the consecration of two venerable missionaries to assist the Bishop of Madras and a diocese of Calcutta, in its more manageable form, all prepared for the gradual development of synodical organisation and action. But there was much still to do, and a portion of what was in hand seemed to threaten to establish in the province certain precedents regarded by its new ruler as prejudicial to all healthy development. He had to secure Bishops Caldwell and Sargent to supply the immediate needs of Tinnevelly, and at the same time to secure that their consecration should not be held to furnish a precedent for the method in which for the future, the increase of the episcopate was to proceed. Things being as they were at that moment, it would have argued obstructiveness and obstinacy to have refused to accept the position. Two missionaries of over forty years' standing, each revered by his own flock as a father, were waiting to have hands laid upon them that they might minister in their extreme old age as the episcopal supervisors and guides of the people whom they had tended so long. The conditions on which they could be consecrated were embar

SHORT TIME IN THE BOMBAY MILLS.

THE *Manchester Guardian* says :—The full report of the speech of Mr. George Cotton in proposing the adoption of short time at the recent meeting of the Bombay Millowners' Association has been brought by the mail. It may be advantageously read in connection with some of the speeches during the debate on bimetallism on Friday night last. The question was then raised as to whether, granted that the Bombay cotton-spinning industry has been stimulated by a bounty in consequence of the closing of the European Mints to silver, it would be right to again disturb the conditions now that industry in India has been adjusted to the low rate of exchange. It was with reference to this point that Mr. Balfour pointed out that "the great evil of the bounty system is that it is, or may be temporary in its effects." For this reason he contended, while the injury done to Lancashire may be far-reaching, and even permanent, the benefit accruing to India can only be temporary. Now it may be too early to draw any inferences from the fact that the recent diminished prosperity of the Bombay mills which has resulted in a panic feeling in the Bombay share market with regard to the securities, has coincided with the improvement in the hold price of silver. There can be no question, however, that should the improvement be sustained by the action of America it will increase the competitive power of Lancashire and proportionally handicap the Bombay spinners. Because, so far as the Lancashire spinners has adjusted his cost of production to the fall in gold prices he will be able to sell his yarns for a smaller number of rupees with every advance in the gold value of the rupees, while retaining any margin of profit he now has, or even increasing that margin. But, apart from this consideration, Mr. Cotton's speech shows that the Bombay spinning industry has been already overtaken by the natural consequences of artificial stimulus. The "handsome profits" of the past few years, Mr. Cotton told his audience, have induced them to put up too many mills. They have also induced mill erection in Japan and prospective imitation in China, which have made the Bombay spinners—who, after all, rely mainly on their export trade—apprehensive of the loss of both those markets. Hence it has been considered essential that production should be lessened until it is overtaken by demand. But it is obvious that if the gold value of the rupee continues to rise, the Bombay mills, even after the accumulated stocks have disappeared, will have to face very different conditions from those under which they have been so abnormally prosperous. So bad is their present condition that some of the millowners have urged that production should be absolutely stopped for about a month, and, according to Mr. Cotton, the only reason why this plan has not been adopted is because of the hardships which would be inflicted on the operatives. But even the stoppage for two days per week agreed upon means loss to the labour which has been artificially drawn from other industry into the mills. Curiously enough, too, the Bombay mills are suffering in another way from the direct consequence of the artificial stimulus due to the fall in the gold price of silver. The mills are run largely on borrowed capital, and with the bank rate at 12 per cent. and money commanding even 15 per cent. in the open market, there has been a tendency to withdraw the loans. In any case the mills have to pay a correspondingly high rate for accommodation. Moreover, as Mr. Cotton admitted, the demand for Bombay yarn in China and elsewhere has been checked by the general tightness in the money markets of the Far East. Now this very stringency is a consequence of the uncertainty in exchange which has followed the rupture of "the bimetallic par," and which prevents the free flow of capital for its relief.

AN INTERVIEW WITH MR. HENNIKER HEATON, M. P.

"WELL, Mr. Heaton, you have not got your Imperial penny, but you have reached your half-way house."

Mr. Henniker Heaton is naturally in a very cheerful mood, and he beamed on our Lobby representative a genial smile of victory.

"Yes, I am very well satisfied—for the present. I shall not cease my crusade until I have attained the penny postage, which is my ideal, and yours—and for your help I am immensely grateful—but this is a material and, I confess, an unexpected windfall. It will, at any rate, put an end to Englishmen corresponding with their colonial cousins through France. It will give me a standing ground for gaining more; the financial success of the half-way house will carry us further on the journey."

"That is always the way with you agitators—you are never satisfied," said our representative.—"And givers always like to give more. But I confess it is a surprise. Right up to the eve of the Budget I never received an intimation of what was coming. During the last year, it has been the favourite leisure employment of that refined humourist, Mr. Raikes, to hold up my scheme to ridicule. I am now engaged in wondering how he likes it, and whether he will enjoy administering a scheme which he has so often proved to his own satisfaction to be grounded on absurdity. And yet he has never disproved my figures or ever found me ask an unnecessary question out of the many hundreds I have fired at him. I have little doubt that he dislikes the move: but Mr. Goschen is a sound financier, and the Government well knew that if they did not take it up now, the Opposition would in the future. I have always carefully avoided making it a party question, and should have been equally glad to accept it from either party. And it shows how little of a party move it is, that men of all parties are equally congratulating me." And as he spoke congratulations were offered him by several members of different parties as they passed him in the Lobby.

"It is a curious fact," Mr. Heaton went on, "that only last night a contract was confirmed by Parliament between England and Australia which makes the English Government entirely independent of Australia in fixing the postal charges. By this contract the English Government pays £90,000 and the Australian £75,000 for the carriage of letters. England sends five letters for Australia's 3½. For India the Government also has the entire matter in its own hands. Thus a penny postage to Australia might be introduced to-morrow by our Government without a word of negotiation, and without, I contend, the loss of any revenue. A vote of a few more thousand pounds would have tided over the transition, and would have rapidly repaid by the increase of postage. It is a pity that they have not done the whole business at once."

"And so you think that the revenue will gain by this change in the end?"

"Certainly. Even if there were no increase of postage, the revenue would not lose. When I was steaming to Australia I calculated that the Post Office charged some £30 more for the postage of letters equal to me in weight than did the company charge me for food and transport combined. At present the Post Office charges one penny for sending to Australia a newspaper weighing four ounces, but *four shillings* for letters of the same weight."

"And the effect of Mr. Goschen's reform will be——?"—"That the Post Office will now carry the same weight of letters—4 ounces—for 1s. 8d. This is something, but I shall never be satisfied until they carry them for 8d.—one penny the half-ounce. The old fee was 6d. a half-ounce; the new fee is 2½d.: the only fee that is finally satisfactory is a penny."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

SHAKESPEARE IN THE VERNACULARS.

AT the fifteenth annual meeting of the governors of the Shakespeare Memorial Association, held at Stratford-on-Avon on Wednesday (23rd ult.) it was announced that the chairman (Mr. Flower) had given £1,000 towards a library endowment fund. The library now contains nearly 6000 volumes, all relating to Shakespeare, over 1,000 having been added during the past year. An important donation was that received from the India Office in response to an application made to Lord Dufferin as Viceroy. It consisted of a complete collection of Shakespeare's plays, translated into the various languages of the dependency.

THE Russian paper states that the preliminary surveys for the new line of railway from Samarcand to Tashkend, have at last been sanctioned, and the necessary pecuniary funds placed at the disposal of the Minister of Ways and Communications. The proposed route is not the direct one, but a line through the cultivated districts of the Khodjent sub-division, in order to approach the projected railway system in Farghana and the oil basin of Turkestan.

THE report of the Bombay Gas Company (Limited), for the half-year ending December 31, shows that the revenue from the gas and meter rental exhibits an increase of £2,074, which, with residual products and profits on sale of fittings, &c., makes a total increase of £3,185. The loss on exchange amounted to £8,736. The balance at the credit of general revenue was £10,270, from which the directors recommend a dividend of 4 per cent. (making with the *interim* dividend already paid 7½ per cent. for the year), tax free. This will absorb £9,600, leaving £670 to be carried forward.

THE HAIRS' ELLIOT BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

THE action of Hairs *v.* Sir George Elliot, M.P., for alleged breach of promise of marriage and seduction, terminated as our telegrams said in the disagreement and discharge of the jury.

On the 19th ult. Mrs. Harriet Hairs, the plaintiff's mother, corroborated the evidence of promise of marriage, stating that Sir George mentioned it to her in May 1886. He kissed her on that occasion, and said he wished the engagement to be kept secret from his family.

Cross-examined by Sir C. Russell—Her daughter did not keep her, and witness had an income of about £400 a year. Witness was not introduced to any of Sir George's relatives, but she thought plaintiff was. Sir George, on paying visits, used to kiss witness. Q.—Did not your daughter receive large sums of money from several gentlemen to put in business? A.—Yes; but I cannot tell from whom. The attention of witness had been drawn to a certain French police notice in the *Times* in which she and her daughter were described.

Sir C. Russell here read the notice, which stated that two Americans—Mrs. Henritte Hairs and her daughter—came to Paris in 1881, ran into debt, and were now wanted by the police. It set forth that the missing women were suspected of having been concerned in the decoration scandals. Mrs. Hairs had kept an elegant draving-room frequented by Russian Princes, Spanish Dukes, Italian Marquises, and German Barons. (Roars of laughter.) The furniture was afterwards sold, and the establishment broken up, and the police had not yet discovered what had become of them.

Rhoda Goffer, formerly maid to Mrs Hairs, swore that on one occasion coming downstairs during the night at 18 Norfolf Street, she distinctly heard Sir G. Elliot promise to marry plaintiff.

This concluded the plaintiff's case.

SIR GEORGE ELLIOT'S EVIDENCE.

Sir George Elliot, examined by Sir Charles Russell, said—I was bron on 18th March, 1815, and am in my 76th year. I have been for some time member for Newport, and have bee largely concerned in the coal industry. In 1875 I received a letter of introduction to Miss Hairs, through Charles Bell, in regard to certain concessions in mines. I had visited and inspected the site years before for Messrs. Rothschild. That gave me an interest in the matter. On January 4th I dined with the plaintiff at Brown's Hotel.

After dinner you had improper intimacy with plaintiff? I suppose that may be admitted.

Resuming—I never entreated her. If there ever was anything of that kind it proceeded from the other side. (Sensation).

Q.—Did you ever at any time promise her marriage? A.—Never. The subject of marriage has never been suggested, and the friends who have spoken today have not spoken the truth. (Witness accompanied this answer by vigorously striking the rail of the witness box.) There is not a shadow of foundation for the statement that I have ever spoken to her mother about marriage. Plaintiff and Mrs. Avant have dined at my house. About £1,200 has been advanced to Avant & Co., £700 at one payment. The other moneys I thought were being paid to Avant, but were received, I think, by plaintiff's brother-in-law. There was no claim upon me, but I advanced the money, getting what security I could to keep the concession alive. I saw little of plaintiff in 1888, but I had seen much of her in 1886 and 1887, but not at all in 1889. I never said anything to Mrs. Avant about my previous marriage being unhappy. My previous married life was a happy one. I never knew an unhappy day. I saw plaintiff a few days before the final interview at her mother's house. Mr George Augustus Sala was there, but left early, having to finish an article. It might be alleged that on that occasion improper intimacy took place between plaintiff and myself. When plaintiff came to my house the last time I saw her, she told me something had happened which induced her to believe she was in the family way. I said, "It cannot possibly be to me; that's certain." Plaintiff said. "I can't blame any one else and what is to be done." She also said. "On a former occasion I suffered enough and will not go through the same again." She suggested she could go away with Mrs. Avant to accompany her if she had money to procure abortion. I said, "Madam, before I would become a party to such a thing, I would die on the spot. I must take leave of you. I will never see you again." She walked out of the house. Not one word was said on the occasion about marriage. Never in her life was the subject of marriage mentioned. That I solemnly declare.

Mr. Kemp—You were tempted, and you fell? Witness—It is the sorrow of my life that I did fall.

That is the only occasion upon which you ever did fall?—I don't say that.

Were the other occasions the sorrow of your life?—Well, anything that I do that will not bear justification is a sorrow.

SIR C. RUSSELL'S ADDRESS.

Sir C. Russell then addressed the jury. This was, he said, one of the most marvellous suits which, in his experience, had ever come before a court. Rarely had there been submitted to a jury such a shameless story of attempted imposture. It was a case of blackmail, not the first in which plaintiff had been concerned. This wretched case was propped up by the story of two adventuresses—the plaintiff and Mrs. Avant. Having strongly commented on the facts disclosed as to the plaintiff's earlier career, he asked the jury was there ever a more shameless story than plaintiff's, in which she stated that she rendered herself up to the embraces of this old man on their first interview. Fallen human nature might give way when the blood was hot and people were of equal age, but plaintiff having yielded herself to Sir George Elliot, there was but one explanation, she wanted him in her toils. Her object was money. A more shocking disclosure of vileness was never made in a court.

MR. KEMP'S REPLY.

Mr. Kemp, Q.C., replying on behalf of the plaintiff, complained that because his client was a woman severe comments had been made by Sir C. Russell on her commercial life. (Plaintiff here gave way to weeping, and was assisted out of court by Mrs. Avant.) Was every woman who met her friends alone and exercised hospitality to men to be regarded as a strumpet? If plaintiff had led the life which Sir C. Russell suggested, surely some evidence would have been forthcoming. The promise of marriage was, as plaintiff said, made as an act of reparation. Sir George Elliot liked the woman—was fascinated—and when he went away from her he returned from time to time. Had she been an adventuress she would have obtained promise of marriage before allowing intercourse.

The jury retired at 4-20, and returned into Court at a quarter-past six. The foreman stated that they could not agree upon a verdict.

The jury were then discharged.

The Press Association is informed that, as a result of a conference between Miss Hairs and her solicitor, instructions have been given to re-enter the breach of promise action against Sir George Elliot.

The Central News is informed that up to the present no fresh action has been taken in the case of Hairs *v.* Elliot, plaintiff and her advisers not having come to a definite decision respecting a new trial.

THE EGYPTIAN CONVERSION QUESTION.

A SEMI-OFFICIAL note, in announcing a second interview on Friday (25th ult) between Tigrane Pasha and M. Ribot, stated that:—"Contrary to certain assertions, the Government has thus far made no proposal respecting the conversion of the Egyptian Debt. It has not, in fact, had time to examine the proposals brought on Monday by the delegates of the Egyptian Government, and no decision could be taken without deliberation in Cabinet Council."

Writing on Sunday (20th ult), the Paris correspondent of the *Times* states:—It is affirmed in well-informed circles that the Egyptian debt negotiations will undergo a suspension of unforeseen duration, and the reasons which have been given me for this appear conclusive. Tigrane Pasha and Mr. E. Palmer came here, as is known, on account of French counter-proposals, more or less official, for a general instead of a limited conversion; in other words, the conversion of all three Egyptian debts, instead of merely the Preference one. This counter-proposal, however, emanated directly or indirectly from M. Spuller, and does not seem likely to be endorsed by M. Ribot. M. Spuller's contention was that France could thus claim a right of intervention in, at least, the financial affairs of Egypt; for, whenever any Egyptian question is discussed with France, the latter seeks to regain a status jointly with that of England in Egyptian affairs.

MR. BALFOUR will probably receive unexpected assistance in passing the Irish Land Purchase Bill. Since the scope and character of the measure have been understood in Ireland, it has become popular with the farmers. If the Chief Secretary cared to disclose the contents of his letter-bag, he would be able to publish many letters from Irish farmers urging him to go on with the bill. The Irish members are also receiving many letters urging them to let the bill pass, and not to carry their resistance to it beyond the point of mere patriotic display. So strong is the feeling in Ireland in support of the bill that possibly even some of Mr. Parnell's followers will revolt against his leadership on this question.

MR. STANLEY IN BRUSSELS.

MR. STANLEY, who arrived in Brussels on Saturday afternoon (19th ult.) was received in Belgium with almost royal honours. The burgo-master of Brussels, M. Buls, and a number of aldermen, met the train, sent by King Leopold to bring Mr. Stanley from Paris, at the frontier. There was a tremendous crowd of people at the Gare du Midi, which was decorated with the flags of Belgium, the United States, and the Congo State. Before the arrival of the train some confusion was caused by the crowding, and a number of journalists were injured in an encounter with the civic guard. When the train arrived and Mr. Stanley alighted, the Burgomaster of St. Giles addressed to him a few words of welcome, and then conducted him to the royal saloon of the station, where Count d'Oultremont awaited him on behalf of the King. Many officers who had been in the Congo with Stanley were also present. Upon leaving the station Mr. Stanley was driven in a royal carriage with Count d'Oultremont to the Palace. The crowd outside the station and along the roads gave him a hearty welcome, to which he repeatedly bowed his acknowledgments. The weather was unfortunately very bad. On Saturday night Mr. Stanley dined with King Leopold at the Palace, and on Sunday with the municipal authorities at the Town Hall. The Burgomaster of Brussels proposed the health of their guest. Mr. Stanley, replying in English, said: "I thank you with all my heart for the splendid reception which I have met with in the Belgian capital. When I was in the virgin forests of the Congo I thought of Belgium and her King. I hope my expectations will be realised. I foresee the day when Belgians will start by steamer from Antwerp to visit their brethren on the Congo. When I came to Brussels for the first time to confer with the King no one thought about the Congo, but now everything is changed. Brussels and the Belgian people have given their cordial support to the noble mission of their King. I thank the town of Brussels and its burgomaster for the splendid reception accorded me and my friends."

Mr. Stanley spent the forenoon of Monday with his secretary upon his book. At one o'clock he lunched with Mr. Lambert, the son-in-law of Baron Rothschild, and then visited the Exhibition of Photographs and Drawings of the Congo, which has been arranged by the Cercle Artistique. After dining with the King, Mr. Stanley visited the Theatre de la Monnaie, where a gala performance had been organised in his honour. Mr. Stanley was received at the entrance by M. Buls, the Burgomaster, and all the Aldermen of Brussels. The box set apart for the gallant visitor consisted of three loges opposite the stage; it had been richly decorated with flowers. When he appeared at the front the entire house rose and loudly cheered him The orchestra played an American national hymn and the Brabanconne. The King and the royal family were not present, as etiquette forbade the attendance of His Majesty at a festivity not offered to himself nor to a royal guest.

A garden party was given by the King at Laeken on Tuesday afternoon (22nd ult.) in honour of Mr. Stanley. About 1800 guests were present.

The King presented Mr. Stanley with the Grand Cross of the Order of the Congo. The decoration was in a box of great value.

The fete at the Bourse on Tuesday night (22nd ult.) in honour of Mr. Stanley's return, was a splendid success. More than 3000 persons representing the elite of Belgian society, and including the Ministers, the Diplomatic Body, and all the high officials and their wives, were present. The Bourse was magnificently decorated. There were panoramas representing scenes in the Congo, and enormous elephants' tusks and various other articles from the Congo were displayed. Mr. Stanley was received by M. Michelet, president of the Belgian Engineers' Society, who expressed the admiration that was universally felt for Mr. Stanley's work, and congratulated him as a faithful fellow worker with the King. Mr. Stanley replied that to be a great monarch it was not necessary to have the extent of territory of the Emperor of Russia or the number of soldiers of the German Emperor. King Leopold would certainly be accounted a great monarch for having stamped the impression of his mind on his generation. The air "Homage to Stanley," specially composed for the occasion, was then played by the band of the Grenadiers.

The King and Queen, the Countess of Flanders, and Prince Baudouin arrived at 10-30, and were received with the utmost enthusiasm. M. Sabatier, President of the Congo Railway Company, presented an address to His Majesty, signed by over 40,000 Belgians, expressing profound gratitude for the creation of the work on the Congo. After dwelling on the efforts made by the King, and stating that the exports from Belgium to the Congo now amounted to 15,000,00f. annually, the address concluded by saying that all would do their best to suppress the odious slave trade. The King made an eloquent reply, showing what had been done and what remained to be done. His remarks were received with repeated shouts of "Vive le Roi!" The fete, which included an interesting instrumental and vocal concert, was protracted till a late hour. It is evident that Mr. Stanley's presence in Brussels will considerably push forward the work on the Congo.

Mr. Stanley was entertained at luncheon on Wednesday by the Committee of the Anti-Slavery Society; and in the evening attended a ball given by the African Red Cross Association in behalf of a fund for providing a hospital on the Congo.

With reference to the award of a royal medal by the Royal Geographical Society to Emin, a telegram was received by the society on Friday from Zanzibar acknowledging the telegraphic announcement sent to him a fortnight previously. The telegram runs:—"Humblest thanks for never expected honour. Reward future, not past work. If able, shall come. Letter follows.—EMIN." It certainly seems strange (the *Times* remarks) that Emin should have taken so long to acknowledge the society's message, which must have reached Zanzibar while Major Wissmann was trying to induce him to enter the German service. After all, however, Emin may go to England and be in time to receive the society's medal on June 16, the society's anniversary. The special medal which is being struck for Mr. Stanley will, of course, be presented at the Albert Hall Reception on May 5.

MR. J. McCARTHY ON INDIA.

THE second of a series of meetings arranged by the British committee of the Indian Congress for obtaining the reform on a partially elective basis of the nominated council in India took place on Friday night, (18th ult.) in the Horns Assembly Rooms, Kennington, Mr. Justin McCarthy, M.P., occupying the chair. Amongst those present on the platform were Mr. Alexander Ritchie, Mr. J. Garratt (president of the Kennington Liberal Association), Dr. Harris (president of the Brixton Liberal Association), Mr. D Naoroji, Mr. S. N. Banerjee, Sir W. Wedderburn, Mr. N. Hubbard, and Mr. A. O. Hume.—Mr. McCarthy, in opening the proceedings, said there was a large proportion of men and women in this country, who felt the deepest interest in the future of the native populations of India, and in the future of our great Indian Empire. They also felt that there was no way of maintaining that empire great, strong, and compact except by the supporting sympathies and strength of the native populations. It was utterly absurd to think of governing a country like India for ever and ever by the sword, thus keeping it perpetually in a state of pupilage; nothing in the history of the world could warrant them in believing such a thing possible, and therefore, if our Indian Empire was to be maintained, it must be through the consent and co-operation of the native peoples of the country. People who sympathised with the latter were sometimes told that they were going to do something terrible, which would undermine English rule in India; but during his public career he had heard so many noble schemes denounced as tending to "the dismemberment of the British Empire"—(cheers and laughter)—that he was not now terrified in the least by that alarming phrase. There was no doubt that India must in the end be governed on the representative principle, but those now labouring for this end in this country did not desire any violent revolution or sudden change, but they did desire to prepare the people of India for such a government. In conclusion, the hon. gentleman said he was convinced there was a great future for our Indian Empire, and that the native races might be made thoroughly loyal and devoted to the Imperial system; but this was only to be accomplished by doing them full justice; and training them up to the great constitutional principles of representative government. (Cheers.)—Speeches were afterwards made by Mr. Naoroji, Mr. Garratt, Mr. A. Ritchie, Mr. S. N. Banerjee, and others, and a resolution carried expressing cordial sympathy with the efforts which, by constitutional means, the Indian people were making to obtain the redress of their grievances through the goodwill and help of the British people, and asking that the elective principle might be recognised in the Indian Councils Bill now before Parliament.

COLONEL A. N. PHILLIPS, Bengal Infantry, Cantonment Magistrate at Roorkee, has been allowed to retire from the service, with effect from the 3rd inst.

BRITISH AND GERMAN RIVALRY IN EAST AFRICA.

IT is officially announced at Zanzibar that Major Wissmann's recent decree closing the country behind Tanga and Pangani to the passage of caravans is cancelled and withdrawn. This step is understood to be due to the representation of the British Consul-General. Major Wissmann intends to occupy Lindi and to maintain a garrison there for the future. Opposition is expected and sharp fighting is probable. Major Wissmann has chartered the Sultan's steamer Brawa.

Writing on Monday night (21st ult.,) the Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News* states:—It was lately stated that the British and German East African Companies had agreed to a common revision of the Customs tariffs in East Africa. This statement is incorrect. An agreement has, however, been arrived at between Major Wissman and the Representative-General of the British East Africa Company concerning the restriction of trade in arms and ammunition and some other measures. They have also come to an understanding about mutual extradition of native criminals, but not of Europeans. It is further stated in the agreement that the Imperial Commissary and Representative-General bind themselves to mutual aid in the publication and carrying out of the decrees and measures against slavery and the slave trade, and in all other questions of importance.

With regard to the statement that Major Wissmann had cancelled his decree prohibiting the passage of caravans from Tanga and Pangani into the interior, the *Vossische Zeitung* says:—"The cancelling of the decree which cut off English caravan communication between the coast and the district of the lakes through German territory is presumably the work of the German Foreign Office. When Major Wissmann's decree was issued, it was regarded as a supplementary measure in support of the new German expedition to the interior. It seemed as if the English were to be cut off from the route from Pangani to Mount Kilima Njaro and the Victoria Nyanza, so as to monopolise the route for German interests. Supposing that this cancellation took place by order of the German Government, we have one proof more that no change is likely in the official relations between the two Powers with regard to African affairs. The friendliness of these relations, which the British Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs lately placed beyond doubt in the House of Commons, remains assured, and no protestations against the German Emin Expedition are to be expected from England. Germany has, moreover, pledged herself to have no secret designs against England."

The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, who, in view of the fact that sinister designs are still attributed in certain circles to Germany's policy in East Africa, says he deemed it advisable to make inquiries in well-informed circles in order to give in a few words a correct view of the state of affairs, writes:—I am now in a position to declare positively on unquestionable authority that no Conference is being planned or even thought of for settling the frontier question between Great Britain, Germany, and Portugal in East Africa; that the German Government refrains—for obvious reasons—in an unmistakable manner from touching upon any subject of controversy between Great Britain and Portugal, and that the African policy of the German Empire remains perfectly loyal vis-a-vis to England—a fact apparently fully accepted in London at the Foreign Office. No change of intentions has taken place since General von Caprivi's accession to power, although the new Chancellor was credited with more "go-ahead" views in colonial matters. Kaiser Wilhelm being personally interested in Germany ultra mare—especially in East Africa—is bent on completing the task there begun of restoring German influence, and establishing it in that sphere which has been agreed upon as embodying Teutonic interests, but nothing more. I am assured most emphatically that this country does not aim at running counter to Great Britain or of encroaching in any way on the sphere of British influence, but rather to continue to advance hand-in-hand as heretofore with England. The best possible understanding continues to exist between the two Governments upon this as upon every other question.

According to a Hamburg journal, a company has been formed there for the establishment of a German line of steamers to East Africa with a capital of 6,000,000 marks, of which 25 per cent. has already been paid up.

The statement that the Sultan of Zanzibar has written to the British East Africa Company cancelling the concession of the islands of Mauda and Patta has been contradicted. The Sultan, it is said, wrote a letter under the extreme pressure of the German officials to the British Company, intimating the suspension of that part of the concession relating to Manda and Patta. The representative of the British Company declared that the British Company refused to recognise the right of the Sultan to suspend any part of the concession.

The German Emperor has given 20,000 marks towards the erection of a new German hospital at Zanzibar.

REVIVAL OF INDIAN INDUSTRIAL ARTS.

A MEETING was held on the 23rd ult. under the auspices of the East India Association, at Westminster Town Hall, Sir George Birdwood presiding, the subject for consideration being, "Is the Preservation of the old Industrial Arts of India possible?" which was introduced in an address by Mr. C. Purdon Clarke, C.I.E. Mr. Clarke expressed the opinion that all that is truly Hindoo in the ornamental arts of India will be preserved only so long as the Hindoo religion endures; and therefore, if rapid decay is found in any branch of the Indian arts, it is either a sign of the weakening of the Hindoo religion or a proof that the art in question is alien and withering through severance from its parent stock. It is to this that the whole of the manifest decay so greatly deplored is to be attributed, as it is the sumptuary arts, which do not find a place in the village system of India, that are now passing away. It was to the Moguls that we owe the bulk of the Indian art wares which have done so much to make India famous, and in the fulness of Mogal power we find the best condition of affairs for such arts to flourish. The great period began with the Emperor Akbar in the sixteenth century, when all over the world the encouragement of ornamental art seemed to be considered an essential part of a monarch's duty. But times have changed, and seeing that the quality of the supply can never rise above that of the demand, it is, in Mr. Clarke's opinion, useless to expect, in an age which tolerates advertising hoardings and makes silk hats compulsory, the arts of a bygone time, when things were made beautiful *ad maforem Dei gloriam*, by people who knew not vulgarity.

Sir George Birdwood, in a long and elaborate address, strongly contested Mr. Clarke's ascription of Hindoo art to the influence of the Moguls. He showed by contemporary testimony that the arts of the Hindoos are of the highest antiquity, and he insisted that they still remain, in all their essential characteristics, what they have always been from the earliest records of 2000 or 3000 years ago. The Mahommedan conquest of India had its influence on the arts of the country, but it nowhere destroyed the distinctive Hindoo character, nor in the slightest degree affected them beyond the limits over which it extended. The arts of Western India have been very little modified by it, and those of Southern India not at all. The industrial arts of India, as described in the temples and indicated by the monuments of Mesopotamia and Egypt, the Bible, Homer, the Code of Manu, the Ramayana, and the Mahabharata, remained absolutely unchanged until they were revolutionised by the introduction of steam weaving in England. Dr. Leitner supported the chairman's views as to the extreme antiquity and originality of the arts of India, and lamented that the introduction of Occidental forms, ideals, and methods were exerting a degrading influence on the industrial arts in many branches.

THE NORTHBROOK CLUB.

THE tenth annual meeting of the Northbrook Club was held on the 24th ult. Lord Northbrook was in the chair, and there was a fairly large attendance of members. The future of the club has unquestionably become much brighter during the last few weeks. The report alludes to the complaints made as to the management of the club, and it is intimated that the steward has in consequence been dismissed, and the control reorganised. The result has already justified the action taken, and there has been a considerable increase in the membership. Unfortunately, death has robbed the club of two of its best friends during the past few months. In Lord Napier of Magdala one of its original members disappeared, and in Lady Dinshaw Petit it lost a benefactress whose generous contribution of one hundred guineas to the Library Fund has naturally been highly appreciated. It was proposed and carried that letters of condolence be sent from the club committee to Lady Napier and Sir Dinshaw Petit.

MAJOR J. A. C. WEDDERBURN, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 2nd Bengal L. I., has permission to retire on May 14 next.

THE AMERICAN SILVER BILL.

THE *Times* to hand by Sunday's mail gives the following telegrams from Philadelphia regarding the silver question in America:—

April 19.

The Congress caucus committees on the silver question have abandoned their efforts to agree upon a Silver Bill. Being Republican caucus committees, they were trying to frame a Bill that the Republicans would solidly support. The advocates of free silver will now prepare a bill for support by the silver men of both parties framing a measure limiting the issue of silver notes to the amount of silver produced in the United States, the notes to be redeemable in "lawful money." They expect that the President will approve this Bill. It will probably be first passed by the Senate.

April 21.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day publishes a letter taking strong ground against the extreme silver policy proposed by the Senate. He thinks his Bill, which the House Caucus Committee accepts with some amendments, goes far enough. The Secretary does not want the Government to take more bullion than the country produces, declaring that the Senate Committee's demand for the purchase of 54 millions annually is about ten millions above the home production, and this, if adopted, would in case of an adverse trade balance, take ten millions of gold out of the country by ten millions of silver which were not wanted. This compulsory purchase of such a large amount of silver would make the Treasury the largest operator in the most gigantic "corner" ever organized.

The Secretary also advocates the redemption of the silver notes at the option of the Government in gold or its equivalent of silver. He says:—

"If they be made redeemable in lawful money they must be paid in the best lawful money, if demanded, in accordance with the high rule of honour which this Government has thus far maintained, and by which it has established a credit which is the pride and boast of our people. If the balance of trade turn against us or if distrust arise as to our ability to pay in gold, as it surely will under such a provision of law, or if for any other reason we shall be unable to redeem in gold when it is demanded, the Government will be compelled to discriminate against silver dollars, when gold will at once command a premium, and this nation will step down from its present proud position and take its place on the financial basis of China, India, and South America.

"It is to save us from this danger that I have insisted so strenuously on the provision to redeem in gold or its equivalent of silver bullion. I know of but two ways by which the proposed issue of Treasury notes can be anchored to the recognized values of the commercial world. One is bullion redemption, a feature provided for in the Treasury Bill; the other is authority to sell bonds in order to provide a reserve fund to meet the constantly increasing volume of the proposed Treasury notes. The latter I believe to be both unnecessary and unjustifiable. The former I believe to be practicable and safe. Even with this safeguard against the destruction of the fair fabric of our national credit, the extraordinary concessions above mentioned approach as near the dangerous edge as prudence dare tread. Rather than go one step further in that direction I firmly believe it would be far better to have no legislation on the subject."

A resolution was introduced in the House to-day, and was referred to the Coinage Committee, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to increase the purchases of silver bullion to the *maximum* amount authorized by the Coinage Act—four millions monthly. The Treasury now buys only the *minimum* amount—two millions.

The Republican caucus of the House met last night and received the reports of the Committee which has been trying to arrange a Silver Bill. The Committee presented two reports. The majority recommended the adoption of the Secretary of the Treasury's Bill, with some modications. The minority want a Bill like the Senate Bill. After several hours' lively debate, in the course of which divergent opinions were expressed, it appeared that the caucus opposed the Secretary of the Treasury in the proportion of two to one. The whole matter was re-committed to the Committee, who will report at another caucus meeting on Wednesday night.

It thus appears that the majority of the Republicans in the House, like the majority of the Senate, do not sustain the Secretary of the Treasury, but want a more liberal Silver Bill, which they expect to get by joining the Democrats. The silver party now talk of making the Treasury notes issued for silver full legal tender, excepting for existing contracts, and therefore not requiring their redemption in lawful money. They denounce the Treasury Bill as meaning the demonetization of silver by locking up bullion.

The Western members spoke strongly in the House caucus, protesting against the Eastern restrictive policy, and declaring that if the Republican party hesitated to adopt free coinage or something similar, they would be defeated at the autumn elections. Some feeling is shown between opposing factions on the subject. In the Senate the majority will call up a resolution directing the Treasury to buy and coin four millions of silver monthly as soon as possible.

The New York Stock Exchange has recently become active and buoyant, brokers believing that extensive silver inflation is impending.

The Senate have passed the Bill for holding the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893. Thirteen Senators, who do not want any Fair, opposed the Bill, which includes an amendment providing for a naval review in New York Harbour in April, 1893, and extending invitations to foreign nations to send war-ships to participate in the display. This amendment has been sent to the House for its concurrence.

The Caucus Committees of both Houses resumed their meetings this afternoon, trying to arrange a Silver Bill. The impression at Washington to-night is that a solution will be found in the passage of a resolution ordering the coinage of four millions monthly, being the *maximum* provided for in the Bland Act.

April 23.

The Republican Caucus Committees of Congress are again conferring to-day, hoping to reconcile the differences between them on the silver question, and to be able to report a compromise Silver Bill to the House Caucus to-night. While the disagreement continues strong efforts are being made to bring the factions together, the leaders arguing that the Republican party must control the settlement of the silver question or suffer losses at the autumn elections.

Reports from Washington indicate that unless a compromise is arranged which is satisfactory to the Secretary of the Treasury, the Speaker may not permit the silver question to come before the House, for if an opportunity be given it the House will pass free coinage by a large majority, though probably not reaching the two-thirds necessary to overcome the President's veto.

Later.

Senator Plumb announced in the Senate to-day that he would call up to-morrow, for consideration, his resolution directing the Treasury to buy and coin the full amount of four millions of silver monthly.

Senator Eustis, of Louisiana, proposed an additional resolution to the effect that free coinage of silver was essential to sound financial policy, and was demanded by all the great interests of the country, and that, therefore, all the laws limiting the coinage of silver ought to be repealed.

April 24.

The Republican Caucus Commitees have agreed upon a Silver Bill, which the House Caucus adopted last night. There were half-a-dozen negative votes, all given by extreme silver men. The basis of the new Bill is that prepared by the Senate Caucus, amended somewhat to suit the views of the House Committee. The Bill is as follows:—

"Section 1.—That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to purchase from time to time silver bullion to the aggregate amount of 4,500,000 ounces of free silver each month at the market price, which, however, is not to exceed $1 for 371·25 grains of pure silver, and to issue in payment for such purchases of silver bullion Treasury notes of the United States, prepared by the Secretary of the Treasury in such form and such denominations, not less than $1 nor more than $1,0000, as he may prescribe.

"Section 2.—That the Treasury notes issued in accordance with the provisions of the Act shall be redeemable on demand in lawful money of the United States at the Treasury of the United States, or at the office of any assistant treasurer of the United States, and when so redeemed, may be re-issued; but no greater or less amount of such notes shall be outstanding at any time than the cost of the silver bullion then held in the Treasury purchased by such notes, and such Treasury notes shall be receivable for customs and all public dues, and, when received, may be re-issued, and such notes, when held by any national bank, may be counted as part of the lawful reserve, provided that upon the demand of the holder of any of the treasury notes herein provided for, the Secretary of the Treasury may in his discretion, under such regulations as he may prescribe, exchange for such notes an amount of silver bullion which shall be equal in value at the market price thereof on the day of exchange to the amount of such notes.

"Section 3.—That the Secretary of the Treasury shall coin such portion of the silver bullion purchased under the provisions of this Act, as may be necessary to provide for the redemption of the Treasury notes herein provided for, and any seigniorage arising from such coinage shall be accounted for and paid into the Treasury.

"Section 4.—That the silver bullion purchased under the provisions of this Act shall be subject to the requirements of the existing law and regulations of the Mint service governing the methods of determining the amount of pure silver contained, and the amount of charges or deductions, if any, to be made.

"Section 5—That so much of the Act of February 28, 1878, as requires the monthly purchase, and coinage of the same into silver dollars, of not less than $2,000,000, nor more than $4,000,000 worth of silver bullion, is hereby repealed."

Section 6 puts the Act in force 30 days after its passage.

Senator Teller, of Colorado, dissents from the Bill of his Caucus Committee. He wants free coinage, with silver notes made legal tender. With this exception all the Senate Committee support the Bill.

Senator Sherman says this compromise is satisfactory and safe legislation. He believes it will avoid all danger of reducing the currency to a single standard, and also that the adoption of a silver standard ties silver to gold by a bond which never can be broken.

The House Caucus has ordered the Bill to be reported for early consideration by the House.

The belief is that the silver legislation that will ultimately pass Congress will be in accordance with this Bill.

THE PETROLEUM FIELDS OF INDIA.

AT a meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry, held at Burlington House on April 21, Mr. Boverton Redwood read a paper on "The Petroleum Fields of India." The lecturer stated that in India petroleum occurs in Upper and Lower Burma (including the Arakan Islands), in Assam, in the Punjab, and in Beloochistan, and described in detail the various deposits, as well as the steps which have been taken to render them commercially available. In Arakan the most productive fields were believed to be those of Ramri and the eastern Baranga Island, in both of which localities petrole

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

NAVAL DOCKS AT BOMBAY AND GIBRALTAR.

In the House of Lords on the 24th ult. Viscount Sidmouth asked whether, in any arrangement with a private dock company at Bombay, the Government would have a prior claim to the use of a dock for the repair of her Majesty's ships at all time whenever such dock might be needed; and whether, in the event of a dock being constructed from private funds at Gibraltar, a similar arrangement would be made there. Viscount Cross said that the Bombay Port Trust had agreed to the Government having a preferential right to its use in time of emergency. Lord Elphinstone, in replying to the second question, said a small departmental committee had been appointed to consider the whole subject, and to suggest the best way to carry out the work which the Admiralty were so desirous of seeing concluded.

IMPORTED PLATE.

On Friday, April 18, in the House of Commons in reply to Mr. H. Vincent, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said it was proposed that the system of compulsory hall-marking should continue to apply to imported plate, subject to the remarks which he made in the Budget statement as to Indian plate, which would be admitted at the rupee standard, if such an arrangement could be made with India.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

Upon the motion to go into Committee of Ways and Means upon the Budget resolutions, Mr. Samuel Smith moved: "That in the opinion of this House the evils which have resulted from the divergence in the relative value of silver and gold, following the monetary changes which took place in Europe in 1873, can best be dealt with by a conference of the chief commercial nations of the world, called to consider whether a bimetallic system can be re-established by international agreement in the interest of all the nations concerned." Having dealt with the advantages of the old bimetallic system of Europe, the hon. member proceeded to discuss the evils which resulted from its rupture, and then urged the practicability and desirability of re-establishing it. There had been a sort of conspiracy between the financial classes of England and America to demonetise silver, and great efforts put forward to keep silver out of use. Financiers, having the common interest of adding to the paying power of gold, practically increased their incomes at the expense of the rest of society. He contended that silver ought to join with gold in performing the work of society, and that the contracting of the money supply of the country made only to the interests of the investing classes. One of the chief results of the loss on exchange was shown in the statistics regarding the consumption of cotton. During the last eighteen years the consumption of cotton in Lancashire had increased 25 per cent; on the Continent 107 per cent.; in the United States 141 per cent.; and in India 901 per cent. England had thereby lost a large branch of trade, which gave employment to tens of thousands of our people in making garments for the East. The Indian cotton mills had not got the trade. If politicians continued to despise this question they might get a rude awakening at the next election. In view of the attitude he took up at the Paris Conference on bimetallism, he called upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer to give the movement his benevolent support, and to immortalise his financial genius in Europe by calling on Parliament to put an end to the present horrible monetary confusion. Sir W. Houldsworth, in seconding the motion, attributed the fluctuations in the value of silver to the abolition of the bimetallic system in France, and, maintaining that the evil could only be remedied by a return to that system, controverted the arguments of Mr. Giffen against it, and severely condemned his criticism of the report of the Currency Commission. He next dwelt upon the evils which have resulted from the divergence between the relative values of gold and silver since 1873, especially the loss and embarrassment to trade and agriculture, and, contending that the depreciation of silver immediately lowered gold prices, he insisted that what was principally needed was stability.

Mr. W. H. Smith, speaking for himself, failed to see either in the report of the Commission or in any statements on the question that the fall in prices in different parts of the world was due to fluctuations in the value of silver. He admitted the importance of stability, but questioned whether stability would be secured by joining a currency that was liable to fluctuations to a currency that was not so liable, and, referring to the case of India, he pointed out, by reference to statistics, that during the last fifteen years its trade had very largely increased. Bimetallism would, no doubt, benefit the debtor; but the creditor, he contended, was also entitled to be considered. A creditor who had made an advance of money under one currency would naturally object to be paid in another, and he maintained that bimetallism was impracticable, and, if adopted, would end in disaster. Sir W. Harcourt, while concurring in the views of Mr. W. H. Smith, expressed surprised that they were not to be taken as those of the Government. He denied the possibility of settling the question by an international agreement, and, protesting against our commercial interests being allowed to depend upon such an arrangement, he emphatically denied that bimetallism would bring about stability. If a silver currency were established by Act of Parliament, a gold currency would be unnecessary, and, in view of the success of English commerce in the past, he strongly deprecated any departure from our mono-metallic system.

After some remarks by Mr. T. H. Sidebottom and Mr. Hoyle, Sir Lyon Playfair entered upon an elaborate argument to show that it was pre-eminently to the interest of England to adhere to her monitary system in perfect independence of other countries. He denied that it was desirable for England, as the chief creditor nation, to enter into conference on unequal terms with other nations for the formation of a Bimetallic League under which debts contracted in gold might be repaid in silver; and, referring to the satisfaction expressed by supporters of the resolution with some of the admissions of the Currency Commission he asked why they did not attach importance to the final conclusion of Lord Herschell and his co-signatories that the change to bimetallism would be tremendous, and to a great extent, a leap in the dark.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, remarking that his heresy on the subject of the currency was of ancient date, entered upon a forcible argument in favour of bimetallism, which, he maintained, was the doctrine held by the great majority of experts all over the world. He admitted that the divergence between the value of gold and silver was not wholly responsible for the disasters which had occurred, but this was not a reason why we should not make an attempt to improve the currency. The evils of the present system were seen in the bounties given to Indian products and exports, the uncertainty of exchange, and the fluctuations in the currency, and he insisted that a currency of two metals was less liable to violent fluctuations than a currency of one metal. All the existing evils were to be avoided by the establishment of bimetallism, and it was absurd, he argued, to suppose that it was impossible to fix a ratio between gold and silver. He also admitted that it was extremely desirable that some international arrangement should be come to that he would be the last to force upon the commercial community a currency to which they objected.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer agreed that our transactions with India were unsatisfactory, and if we could meet the difficulty it would be a great advantage; but commercial men, he pointed out, were accustomed to deal with fluctuations in the currency. He admitted the inconvenience of uncertainty in the rate of exchange, but he thought Mr. A. J. Balfour had exaggerated the effect of the Indian bounties. An international agreement would, no doubt, be of great advantage provided all the parties adhered to it, and he had always held that the united currency of the world should depend on two metals rather than one; but what the House had to consider was not what was desired, but what was practicable. He thought the Government would be wrong to call a conference, and he held, with the Royal Commission, that it would be unwise to establish a bimetallic system. Sir. J. Lubbock contended that no justification had been shown for any fundamental change in the standard of value or in the currency; and the House then divided:—

For Mr. Smith's motion	...87
Against	183
Majority against	...96

[Mr. Samuel Smith's motion was supported by 63 Conservatives, including Mr. Balfour, Sir Richard Webster, Sir Edward Clarke, Professor Stokes, and Sir William Houldsworth; 17 Liberals, including Mr. Jacob Bright and Mr. Waddy; 4 Liberal-Unionists—Sir Henry James, Viscount Lymington, Mr. Collings Mr. Thomas Sutherland; and 5 Irish Nationa- majority against the motion included the Sir William Harcourt, Mr man, Mr. Mundella, Fowler, Mr. Shaw- Playfair, and well as Mr. Stanbeach,

orectically, I have no objection whatever to British manufacturers making plate of any quality for exportation, but I have understood that the great majority of the trade are strongly in favour of compulsory hall-marking, and I do not know how the two could be combined. It is a matter for discussion, and I shall be glad to give it my consideration. The Government propose to endeavour to meet the Indian case by arranging to allow Indian silver plate to be imported with a special mark at the rupee standard. Mr. J. Rowlands asked whether the whole of the trade engaged in the manufacture of gold plate had been at a standstill since he made his Budget statement; and whether the right hon. gentleman would consider the claim of the manufacturers to a rebate on the stocks in hand. The Chancellor of the Exchequer: It is a matter of great regret that in all changes of duty, whether upwards or downwards, a certain amount of confusion must arise. (Hear, hear.) I have heard that there is some confusion in the gold-plate trade, or, rather, my attention has been drawn to the difficulties in which manufacturers and others are placed in regard to the duty-paid stocks of wedding-rings. I will consider whether it will be possible for some relief to be given to the trade in regard to an extension of time, so as to give them some further opportunity of disposing of their old stocks. If hon. gentlemen and others interested in the trade will furnish me with suggestions as to the way in which the difficulty could be met, except by drawback, I shall be happy to afford the necessary facilities.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY PURCHASE BILL.

The House having gone into Committee on this Bill Sir G. Campbell, on clause 3, which gives power to the Secretary of State for India in Council to raise £5,267,556 for the purchase of the South Indian Railway and for the redemption of debentures issued by the company, asked for information as to this proposed purchase, and condemned the system of guaranteeing Indian railways. He moved to reduce the sum mentioned in the clause by £500,000. Sir John Gorst said the railway had been guaranteed years ago, and it was now too late to discuss the propriety of such a course. Such guarantee was a legacy from our forefathers, but, if necessary, he could show that the arrangement originally made was not an unwise or extravagant one. The Government of India, under that arrangement, was bound to pay the guaranteed interests to the shareholders and debenture holders, amounting in all to £196,735, and power was taken under this bill to purchase the whole undertaking. It was the duty of the Secretary of State to consider whether it was in the interest of the taxpayers of India to purchase the railway or not. The price was settled in the contract made in 1873. It was a sum equal to the amount of the value of the shares and stock of the company calculated according to the mean market value in London of such shares or stock during the three years immediately preceding the giving of notice to buy. In the present case the notice was given in March. The Secretary of State considered whether it would be for the benefit of the taxpayers of India to buy the railway at the price. He presumed they could borrow money at 3 per cent. at par if the House would allow the Secretary of State to go into the English market. The sum that was to be paid was £5,267,556, and then the line would become the property of the Government of India. The interest at 3 per cent. upon that sum would be £158,026. Payment was to be made to the Bank of England for carrying out the transaction, which would amount to £360 per million, and the total would be £159,922. The total annual saving to the taxpayers of India from the time when the transaction was completed would be £36,813. It only required the sanction of that House to enable the Secretary of State to pay the money in the way which would be least inconvenient to the people of India. Sir G. Campbell said he understood that the railway was to be taken over at a premium of 31 per cent. Mr. A. O'Connor said that the right hon. gentleman had been able to lay before the Committee a sufficient answer to the questions put from above the gangway. But his objection was of a different character. If hon. members had time he would like them to examine for themselves the figures which appeared in the accounts furnished by the Indian authorities. They would find that no two statements furnished to the House of Commons were in accord with each other. The figures in every branch of Indian finance were not only unsatisfactory, but absolutely misleading. With regard to the loss by exchange, those railway accounts were so manipulated that it was almost impossible to produce any result from their evidence. On a former occasion he said that the accounts of those railways were cooked. He quoted on this point the authority of the *Times* in an article reviewing this question of the guaranteed railway, including the South Indian Railway, in which it was stated that the State lines had always been known to be unprofitable as commercial undertakings, however defensible for military reasons. As to the South Indian Railway, it was stated in the Finance Revenue Accounts that from its opening in March, 1881, it had caused the Government a loss of Rx. 1,917,313. But the railway report gave the loss in June, 1881, as £1,948,000 sterling. Those two accounts were therefore absolutely irreconcilable, and it was not unnatural therefore that inquiry should be made as to the exact figures, and whether it was rupees or pounds sterling that the Government proceeded upon. The Government said that they would economise to the extent of £36,000 a year by raising this money. He demurred to that statement, which he believed to be based on a fallacy. Taking the accounts of 1888, he thought it was clear that the Government did not require anything like £5,000,000 to meet the liabilities, but that £1,750,000 was amply adequate in order to secure an annual income adequate to meet liabilities. It appeared to him, therefore, that the proposal of the Government was an unwise one. If the Government had refused to buy this line and had left the company to work it under the strict supervision which the Government were entitled to exercise, they could have caused the railway, which had been increasing its traffic both in goods and in passengers during the last five or six years, to have earned a dividend of 5 per cent. Sir J. Gorst, in reply, failed to see that the Indian Government were on the horns of a dilemma. No doubt if the railway turned out extremely bad and could not pay its working expenses the Indian Government by becoming owners of the line would suffer great loss, but that was a prospect that need not be contemplated, because the Indian Government would not be bound to continue to work it. Apart from that there was no prospect that this particular line would not pay its way. On the other hand, if the railway was a great commercial success, the Indian Government would gain for themselves half the extra profit, which would otherwise go into the pockets of the shareholders. This was not a case in which a bargain was to be made, for the price was fixed in 1873, and they must buy at that price or not at all, and it was because it was a profitable thing for the Indian revenue to buy at that price that the Bill was brought forward. After some further remarks from Mr. A. O'Connor and Sir G. Campbell, the amendment was withdrawn and the clause was agreed to. The other clauses were also agreed to, and the bill passed through Committee.

The bill was then read a third time.

THE PERSIAN BANK MINING RIGHTS.

THIS corporation was brought out on April 19. The capital is 1,000,000*l.*, in 200,000 shares of 5*l.* each, of which 350,000*l.* are in 70,000 preferred ordinary shares of 5*l.* each, and 650,000*l.* in 130,000 ordinary shares of 5*l.* each. The prospectus states that the 350,000*l.* of capital obtained by this issue will provide for the cash payment to the bank, and the residue of the capital, viz., 200,000*l.* will, it is anticipated, be amply sufficient to explore the whole mineral resources of the Empire, to develop and work such of the mines as the company may deem it expedient to work themselves, and to make the preliminary developments and surveys previous to ceding any mines to subsidiary companies. The profits for each year will be applicable, it is stated, first to the payment of dividends up to 10 per cent. per annum on the preferred ordinary shares, and next to the payment of dividends up to 10 per cent. per annum on the ordinary shares, and, after payment of such respective dividends, one-half of the surplus profits will be applied in payment of dividends on the 350,000*l.* preferred ordinary shares, and the other half in payment of dividends on the 650,000*l.* ordinary shares. In order that the company may commence business with its capital intact, the present issue is made at a premium.

SENOR ZORILLA, a Spanish refugee in Paris, now a Republican (though he presented the crown of Charles V. to the late Duc d' Aosta) has promised the Society for the Suppression of Capital Punishment that, in the event of his returning to power, he will endeavour to have abolished the dreadful torture which compels a man condemned to death to remain exposed in a cell for 48 hours, seated beside his coffin and between two lighted tapers, listening to exhortations from the clergy.

IN modification of previous orders, it has been decided that all assistant apothecaries in permanent independent charge of civil stations, whether in India or Burma, will receive pay at the rate of 250 per mensem, with retrospective effect 17th August 1889. For such charges in al allowance of Rs. 50 in addition has ennial increments will count on to the rank of apothecary, w Rs. 350 a month.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

THE *Cologne Gazette* hears from St. Petersburg that a great stir has been caused in military circles there by the arrest and conviction of Lieutenant-Colonel Schmidt on the charge of having sold a secret plan for the defence of Cronstadt to the Naval Attache of some foreign power (not named). The price he received for this act of treachery was 1,200 roubles (certainly not a large sum for so risky and valuable a service), and he was betrayed by a Jew who had acted as intermediary (probably, as one may suppose, from being dissatisfied with the amount of his commission on the affair). Lieutenant-Colonel Schmidt, it is stated, was tried by court-martial, and sentenced to penal servitude for life in the mines of Siberia, but afterwards he was condemned to be shot. It does not appear whether this was looked upon in the light of an alleviation or an accentuation of his first sentence.

The *Grashdanin* publishes a letter from a superior official who, at his own request, was recently transferred to a post at Nertchinsk, in Siberia. After describing the great hardships of a journey to Siberia, even if made with every procurable comfort, the correspondent says:—"Living is absurdly dear in this country. Everything is five to six times dearer than in Russia. The people are wicked and depraved, given to gossiping, slandering, spying, and secret denunciations. Everything which is good and honest is mercilessly persecuted, and baseness is triumphant. In order to live in the way in which I have been accustomed in Russia I should require 3000 roubles per annum; but my salary is only 1600. A wretched apartment costs 600 to 700 roubles. The servants are all bad characters and thieves. They are generally lodged in a building detached from the house occupied by the master, otherwise one would risk being plundered or murdered. We go to bed at nine o'clock in the evening, and after ten nobody dares to go out without a revolver. The Government offices are in the same disheartening condition. Every official, whatever his power may be, ill-treats his subordinates, interferes with their private affairs, and inflicts every humiliation on them. The small officials, who receive daily wages, are recruited from criminals awaiting judgment or already condemned. They are all thieves and drunkards. The high cost of living and the inadequate salaries make it almost impossible to find an honest man here. I shall thank Providence if I am not thrown into prison during the three years which I now must remain here."

Writing on Sunday night, the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily News* states:—As I have previously reported, the Russians have at last commenced to feel uneasy, owing to the commercial progress of the British in Persia during the last year, especially since the foundation of the Teheran Bank. Nevertheless, the Russians hope that they will still be enable to drive out the English, if the Czar's Government will but energetically support those Russians who are endeavouring to establish themselves in Persia. It is proposed to found a Russain Bank at Teheran, as a branch of the Bank of the Empire, to obtain the concession of the railway from Teheran to Mashhad-i-Sar, via Barfrush and Amol; to open a permanent Russian Exhibition at Barfrush; and to create a special agency at Ispahan for the purpose of keeping watch on the British agent there. Besides this, it would be necessary to obtain the right for Russian subjects to acquire property, and to preclude the English from exercising any control over Russian wares arriving in Persia, which they seem very much inclined to do.

An expedition organised by the Paris Geographical Society, with the object of exploring Central Asia as far south as the neighbourhood of the Indian frontier is shortly expected at St. Petersburg. The expedition which will consist of six French explorers under the leadership of M. Suard, will be accompanied by two officers of the Russian General Staff.

It is stated in a Vienna telegram of the 23rd ult. that two superior Russian staff officers have been officially attached to the French expedition which the Geographical Society of Paris has sent to Central Asia for the purpose of exploring the Transcaspian districts and the countries near British India.

The *Grashdanin* positively denies the report that Count Schouvaloff, the Russian Ambassador at Berlin will be transferred to another port.

The *Correspondent de l' Est* is authorised to contradict the report according to which the Grand Duke Constantin Constantinovitch has been placed under arrest. His Highness is, on the contrary, designated for the post of curator to the charitable institutions in Russia.

A Vienna telegram states that the projected military organisation of the Customs service has received the Imperial approbation, and the War Minister has issued an order for the formation of thirty battalions and seventeen squadrons. A large number of officers have already been despatched to the frontiers to assist in the organisation of this new force, which in future will have to be regarded as the advanced guard of the Russian army.

ANGLO-INDIAN TEMPERANCE.

THE Anglo-Indian Temperance Association, of which Mr. W. S. Caine, M.P., is hon. secretary, had two meetings on Monday. At the first, in the afternoon, over which Mr. S. Smith, M.P., presided, Sir G. Campbell, Professor Bryce, M.P., Canon Ellis and Mr. Donald Matheson were among the speakers. In the evening, in the Westminster Town Hall, Mr. Smith again being chairman, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Canon Wilberforce, Sir William Wedderburn, Mr. Caine, Mr. Roper, and Mr. John Hilton made the speeches. Canon Wilberforce had something to say about the Budget. To see the million and odd of pounds surplus calmly spoken of in the Budget as all drawn from the vicious habits of the English people was, he said, dreadful to those who had worked amongst the masses of the people and knew the degradation and misery which the bringing about of the surplus had caused. From what he had seen in India, he could only say that if English people wanted to ruin and lose India, the best way was to continue the present fiscal system as regarded strong drink in that part of the empire. Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M. P., said that it was an extraordinary thing that although a recent Prime Minister had said that the drinking habits of the English people brought upon them the accumulated evils of war, pestilence, and famine, the opponents of the temperance movement complained of their endeavouring to do away with those evils. He could only consider as fanatics all the men who kept up such a system contrary to the teaching of experience, statecraft, and common sense, for they in effect said that the way to keep people sober was to supply them with means of getting drunk. Mr. Smith in his speech had said that the Indians were naturally a sober people; but Sir Wilfrid was under the impression that everybody was born sober. The statistics of the Budget as regarded drink were, no doubt, an awful exposure; it must have been a bad one, for it shocked even the House of Commons. (Laughter.) It was on Monday resolved that the Excise laws of India are unsound in principle and administered with a view to the increase of revenue rather than with regard to the sobriety of the people.

THE new volume of the Archives of Maryland, now publishing at the expense of the State, under the editorship of Mr. Hand Browne, brings to light many quaint details of life and manners in the latter days of the seventeenth century, but none more curious than those which bear on the status and the condition of the slaves. One Act of the State Legislature confirms the slavery of "existing or imported bondmen" and forbids the intermarriage between the white and coloured races, under a fine of ten thousand pounds weight of tobacco upon any master or mistress permitting or any minister performing the ceremony. Yet by what seems at first an odd contradiction, a slave's white wife, as well as her offspring, are declared free, but this is evidently by way of a further fine upon the slaveholder. The property in human beings and their issue has probably never been more frankly recognised than in another Act which forbids the sale by administrators of slaves forming part of the inheritance of children. This measure enacts "that all the negroes and other slaves, after the transmitting of the estate to the county court, shall be appraised to the guardians or trustees, and be preserved by them, and be employed for the said guardians' use and benefit, and the like number of slaves of like ability of body returned to the said orphans out of their increase (if any there be) at their full age." The Act then goes on to provide "that if any of the slaves be grown aged, or otherwise impotent, or be lamed, or if the increase will not make the original stocks good as to number and ability of body, then they shall be again appraised," &c.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Purer mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all chemists.—Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

MAJOR SERPA PINTO IN PORTUGAL.

THE Portuguese Cortes were opened on Saturday, the 19th ult., by the King. The speech was read by his Majesty, who, referring to the relations with England, said that a conflict had arisen between his Government and that of her Britannic Majesty. This gave rise to diplomatic negotiations, which he trusted would terminate honourably for both nations. His Government would present the documents respecting this important question in due course. Portugal continued to maintain friendly relations with the other foreign nations, and most unmistakable proofs of consideration and sympathy had been received from them.

The Government suffered a reverse in the Chamber of Peers on Monday, 21st ult., in the election of two Committees for the verification of the powers of the Peers who have been elected. These Committees are each formed of seven members. Five Progressists have been elected for the first Committee and four for the second Committee.

The steamer Loanda, bringing home the African explorers Major Serpa Pinto and Senhor Victor Condon, was sighted from Espichel, near the mouth of the Tagus, at eleven o'clock on the 20th ult. Considerable movement was noticeable both by road and water. Many of the boats were decked with flags, and with the bright blue sky the Tagus presented a gay appearance. Major Serpa Pinto received an enthusiastic reception, cheers being constantly given all the way up the river by the deputations on board two steamers that kept pace with the Loanda. The usual public notice as to the ship having been sighted not having been affixed outside the telegraph office, many people were ignorant of the hour of Major Serpa Pinto's expected arrival, and only about a thousand people had collected near the arsenal when he landed. He went home with his companion, Senhor Condon, without any extraordinary manifestation taking place. At night groups of men paraded the streets in a menacing attitude, crying "Viva Serpa Pinto!" but there was no disturbance. A force of close upon forty police guarded the British Consulate.

Major Serpa Pinto was received in audience by the King on Monday, and afterwards took his seat in the Chamber of Deputies.

The newspapers published accounts received by the last mail of Major Serpa Pinto's reception at Lourenco Marques, and of his reply to an address from the inhabitants of that colony, in which he assured them that from that day his sole policy would be the integral conversation of the Portuguese territories in Africa, and swore that he would devote his life to the maintenance of the independence and power of his country in opposition to any foreign element.

Delagoa telegrams received in Zanzibar confirm absolutely (the *Times* correspondent says) the departure on the 7th ult. from Quilimane of a large volunteer expedition under Captain Coutinho, with a naval engineer officer and artificers. The occupation of Chiromo is stated to be their first object. The estimated cost of the expedition is £60, 000. Englishmen are being rigorously boycotted at Quilimane. Advices from Lisbon state that no confirmation has been received there of the foregoing report. The Minister of Marine has, it is stated, given fresh and more categorical orders that, if such an expedition has started, it is to be stopped and compelled to turn to the coast, in view of the negotiations pending with Great Britain.

The *Economista* of Lisbon publishes a strongly worded official protest, drawn up by the Governor of Quilimane, against the proceedings of the British Consul at Nyassa after the withdrawal of the Portuguese troops from the Shire.

Senhores Joaquin Jese Machado and Cuadas Xavier, appointed by the Portuguese Government for the demarcation of the Portuguese-Transvaal frontier, left Lisbon on Monday for Lourenco Marques.

Intelligence from the Zambes received at Lisbon on April 22, states that up to March 8 last tranquillity prevailed in Shire district. The Portuguese troops had evacuated the contested territory. The tribal war between Gungunhana, chief of Sazaland, and the paramount chief of Binguana still continued.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

THE ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the National Bank of India (Limited) was held on the 22nd ult. at the City Terminus Hotel, Mr. R. O. Campbell presiding. The chairman congratulated the shareholders on the result of the past year's working. The totals of the balance-sheet showed an increase of £600,000 over those of the previous year, and the gross profit, after making ample provision for all bad and doubtful debts, had been, in round figures, £125,000 or 27 per cent. on their share capital; while the net profit—that was, after deducting the expenses of management—had been close on 14 per cent. on their share capital. The amount at their disposal was £73,061, including £8,181 brought forward. In the first half of the year they paid a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent., and placed £20,000 to the reserve fund, and if the report were now adopted they would make a further distribution at the same rate, and add another £20,000 to the reserve fund, increasing this fund to £140,000, and leaving a balance of £9,767 to be carried forward. The reserve fund was held as applicable towards the depreciation of the rupee capital, but taking the rupee at 1s. 5¼d., their reserve was now sufficient to cover the depreciation and leave a balance of £8,800 in addition to the £9,767 proposed to be carried forward. Looking, however, at the uncertainty at present hanging over the future of silver, it would be very imprudent and short-sighted on the part of the directors to relax their efforts towards building up an effective reserve, independently of all probable or possible shrinkage of capital from the depreciation of the rupee. He hoped and believed that they had seen the worst of the depreciation, but their clear duty was to persevere in accumulating a fund sufficient to meet all contingencies. The expansion of their business and their increased resources brought with them certain penalties, as they involved an increase of establishments, an increase of responsibility, and the necessity of enlarged office accommodation at home. They had entered into arrangements for a long lease of part of the premises in course of erection on the north side of Threadneedle street. Their branches were all working well, and contributing to swell their profits. He concluded by moving the adoption of the report and the payment of the dividend recommended. Mr. John Borradaile seconded the motion, which was carried, and the retiring directors and auditors were afterwards re-elected.

MR. RAIKES ON INDIAN AND COLONIAL POSTAGE.

HER MAJESTY'S POSTMASTER-GENERAL was one of the speakers at a great Conservative gathering, which was held in St. George's Hall, Bradford, on April 22. In the course of his remarks the right hon. gentleman made special reference to the proposal of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to allot a portion of his surplus to the cheapening of the Indian and Colonial postage. He said: I now come to that part of the surplus which the Chancellor of the Exchequer has found it in his power to allot to the cheapening of colonial postage. I do not mind taking this great audience into my confidence as far as this goes—that when I entered the Post Office three and a half years ago, the first matter upon which I consulted my officials there, and which I expressed the most earnest desire to carry through, was just such a reduction of colonial postage as you have proposed in the Budget this year. There are, no doubt, reasons against such a reduction. When it costs the country 6d. to send a letter to Australia or 5d. to send one to India, there seems something of an injustice in sending it for half of that money, and taking out of the pocket of the ordinary taxpayer that which otherwise would come out of the pocket of the writer of the letter. That is an obvious objection which must occur to any fair-minded person, and it is an objection upon which it has frequently been my duty to dwell in public so long as the Government had not arrived at a positive conclusion on the matter. But there is another consideration which completely overbalances the objection to which I have referred, and that is that foreign countries, France, and Germany, so jealous of our colonial trade and commerce, so anxious to establish for themselves relations with all the distant countries of the world, have deliberately determined to undersell us in their postage rates, and to convey letters from France and Germany at about half the price which we were charging. And what I think the writer of the letter had no claim to demand, the public has a right to demand as a means of maintaining the influence and communications of this country as compared with her rivals abroad. Therefore, when I heard that there was a well-ascertained prospect of a surplus of revenue this year, the first thing I did was to put myself into communication with the Chancellor of the Exchequer and ask him for a slice of it. That slice I have succeeded in getting, and no one could have been more generous and more ready in according this relief as soon as he had the money to do it than Mr. Goschen showed himself to be. The Government will do the very best to give effect to their scheme, and I do not think it will be the least of reasons for some pride on the part of the Government and the party who supported it if in the jubilee year of the Penny Post at home we can have the institution of a universal postal rate to every part of the habitable globe.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, April 25.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr J Posford, B C S	Capt E E Robertson, BSC
Mr A A Wace, B C S	Capt W Giles, BSC
Mr A Meredith, B C S	Lieut A A E Campbell, BSC
Mr K Carstairs, B C S	
Mr G F G, Forbes, B C S	Lieut C W Somerset, BSC
Mr E F Growse, B C S	Lieut E S Williams, BSC
Mr W F Handcock, B	Lieut A H Bingley, BSC
Mr F L Brown, B	Lieut H W A Marson, BSC
Mr S J Stone, B	
Mr F N Guterloh, B	Lieut H Hamilton, BSC
Col C H Bridges, BSC	Col H S Elton, MSC
Col W Hopkinson, B Inf	Col C McInroy, MSC
Lieut-Col E A Money, BSC	Capt R H C Tufnell, MSC
	Mr J B D Adams, Bo
Lieut-Col G F Young, BSC	Lieut J P Hill, Bo SC
Maj T F Hobday, BSC	Sur-Maj P Murphy, M D, Bo
Maj T H Goldney, BCS	Surg C H L Meyer, Bo
Maj H G Kunhardt, RE	

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr A C Duff, BCS, 6 mos.	Lieut W E Wimble, MSC, 6 mos.
Mr H S Olphert, B, 3 mos.	
Bde-Surg J Bennett, B, 5 mos.	Lieut H St G Thomas, MSC, 14 days.
Lieut-Col R H T Hill, M Inf, 6 mos.	Lieut C V Maiwaring, MSC, 14 days.
Capt E S Hastings, DSO, MSC, 3 mos.	Major G F W MacMahon, Bo SC, 4 mos.
Capt W E Gordon, MSC, 6 mos.	Lieut R H D Thring, MSC, 5 mos.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr H W Smith, B.	Lieut H St G Thomas, MSC.
Surg P D Fauk, B.	
Capt H W E Georges, MSC.	Surg-Maj D N Parakh, Bo.
	Mr H A Sim, MCS.

INDIA OFFICE, April 18.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and the Indian Military Forces, and admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Major.—Capt. H. M. Mason.

To be Lieutenants.—Lieut. T. H. Hardy from the Worcestershire Regt.; Lieut. H. L. Richardson, from the Yorkshire Lt. Inf.; Lieut. G. T. Widdicombe, from the Leinster Regt.; Lieut. F. A. Kingston, from the Leinster Regt.; Lieut. P. C. Palin, from the Cheshire Regt.; Lieut. B. M. Kempson, from the Royal Dublin Fus.; Lieut. C. E. Wood, from the Bedfordshire Regt.; Lieut. H. C. Ricketts, from the Royal Irish Fus.; Lieut. H. R. Wallis, from the Highland Lt. Inf.; Second Lieut. A. G. de V. Chichester, from the Manchester Regt.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant Colonel.—Maj. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. H. Kelly.

To be Major.—Capt. G. Hawkes.

To be Captains.—Lieut. A. H. Kelly and Lieut. F. Wyllie.

To be Lieutenant.—Lieut. E. W. A. Firth, from the Bedfordshire Regt.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.—Maj. J. T. Carruthers and Maj. F. H. Blanshard.

To be Majors.—Capt. H. S. A. Fuller, Capt. W. P. Kennedy, Capt. F. Stevenson, Capt and Brev.-Major A. A. Pearson, and Capt. G. F. W. MacMahon.

To be Captain.—Lieut. C. F. Grantham.

To be Lieutenants.—Lieut. H. J. E. Parvis, from the Durham Lt. Inf.; Lieut. F. C. I. Waller, from the Yorkshire Lt. Inf.; and Second-Lieut. E. Saulez, from the Suffolk Regt.

INDIAN ARMY.

To be Colonel.—Lieut.-Col. R. O. Vyvyan, Bengal Inf.

The Queen has also approved of the retirement of the undermentioned officers from the Service:—Col. M. P. Ricketts, Bengal Staff Corps; Col. H. E. Ryves, Bengal Staff Corps; Col. G. Alexander, Bengal Staff Corps, since deceased; Col. G. B. Simpson, Bombay Staff Corps; Col. W. H. J. Stopford, Bombay Cav.; Lieut-Col Laing, Bombay Inf.; and Major H. S. A. Fuller, Bombay Staff Corps.

The Queen has also approved of the transfer of the undermentioned officer to the Half-pay List:—Bde. Surg. D. J. M'Carthy, M.D., Madras Medical Establishment.

The following appointments to the Staff have been made by the Government of India:—Capt. R. L. A. Pennington, Northumberland Fusiliers, to be a Depy. Assist. Adjt.-Gen. for Musketry, Bengal Establishment, vice Maj. J. A. Barlow, whose tenure of appointment has expired; and Capt. J. Lamb, Bengal Staff Corps, to be a District Staff Officer, 2nd Class, Bengal Establishment, vice Capt. G. H. W. O'Sullivan, who has vacated.

ERRATUM.

The surname of the officer of the Madras Staff Corps, promoted to the rank of Captain in the London Gazette of March 11, 1890, is Kerrich, and not Kerrick, as stated in that Gazette.

THE HEALTH OF THE SKIN.

THE surface of the body comprehends a space of about twelve square feet. When it is taken into consideration that the skin is a breathing organ as well as are the lungs, though in less degree, we begin to appreciate its importance. Besides this the skin performs an important function in the way of perspiration. Of the many quarts of fluid that pass out of the body in twenty-four hours, fifty per cent. passes off by the kidneys, thirty per cent. by the lungs, and twenty per cent. by the skin. Then the skin is constantly secreting an oil and excreting substances that are injurious to the body. Its surface is covered with a tiny film of oil; beneath the oil are the horny scales, which come off as scuf. The oily film and the scales protect the underlying tissues. If the oil be removed, the skin is more sensitive to atmospheric influences, irritating gases, and the like; hence it is that those who use much soap, and then are exposed to a cutting wind, find the skin chapped, reddened, and inflamed for the action of the soap tends to remove the oil from the surface of the skin, and with the oil the dirt. In this connection reference may very appropriately be made to Lanoline Soap. This is a pure neutral soap, containing Lanoline, the design of the Lanoline being to minimize and prevent the action of any alkali set free when the soap is dissolved. Physicians speak of it in the terms of highest praise.

There is a function peculiar to the skin which is seldom or never taken into account, and that is its contractility. The number of tiny blood-vessels, microscopic in size, that permeate the twelve square feet of skin covering the body are counted only by billions. If the skin be weakened, these vessels are dilated, and the internal organs of the body supplied with less blood. When the skin is burned or largely ulcered, there is great difficulty with its healing, and this difficulty is largely attributable to the lost contractility. This fact accounts for ulcers upon the legs having been cured by bandaging. Those whose face and hands are prone to become very red will find in this paragraph an explanation of the redness, and they should bear in mind that a free application of a bland and natural unguent to the skin will afford them the best means of prevention. Lanoline Cold Cream answers this purpose well. It is a delicate, emollient, creamy product, of pleasing fragrance, and is delightful to use. It never turns rancid, and never irritates the skin. It is composed primarily of Lanoline, a fat found in hair, horns, nails, and the horny layer of the skin. Lanoline differs from all other fats, in that it is constituted of cholesterine with a fatty acid, instead of glycerine with a fatty acid. Lanoline Cold Cream never turns bad, is absorbed by the skin at once, does not run like ordinary ointments, and is slightly adhesive, so that it can be applied to mucous surfaces for cold sores.

BARON ZORN VON BULACH, a Chamberlain of the Second Empire, and a link between it and the Courts of Russia and Wurtemburg, has just died. A Paris correspondent telegraphs that the grandmother of the late Baron was attached to the household of the Princess Dorothea of Brandenburg, Duchess of Wurtemburg-Montbeliard, whose daughter married the Emperor Paul, and who as Czarina remained faithful to all her early friendships in Alsace and Montbeliard. Her children maintained these relations, and one of them more than the Emperor Nicholas, who in private life was tender and warm-hearted almost to weakness. Baron Zorn von Bulach was often chosen to attend members of the Imperial family when they went on visit to Paris during the Second Empire, and discharged various secret missions to the Emperor Alexander. The deceased nobleman belonged to a very old family. He was a member of the French Corps Legislatif, and when Alsace was annexed to the German Empire became Vice-President of the Alsatian Delegation and of the Council of State of Al

NOTICES.

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The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of **Cod Liver Oil** and having an agreeable flavour

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Consumption, Debility

Poverty of blood, loss of appetite

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AROUD'S WINE

of cinchona

& of the nutritive principles of meat

It is an analeptic par excellence and a powerful restorer of the strength.

Brou's Injection hygienic

infallible, and preservative

Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs. Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ, (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

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These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorragic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

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LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.

Scrofulous Cachexis, Green Sickness, Leucorrhæa, Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia, Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

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OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,

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SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY

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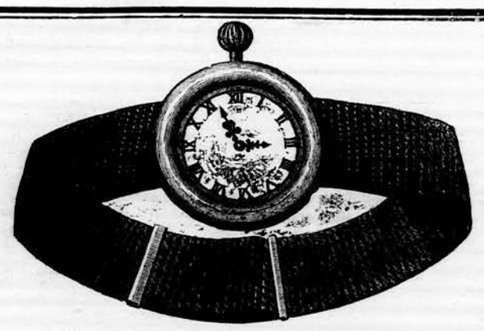
Trade Mark—A "White Rose" on a "Golden Lyre," with Address in full.



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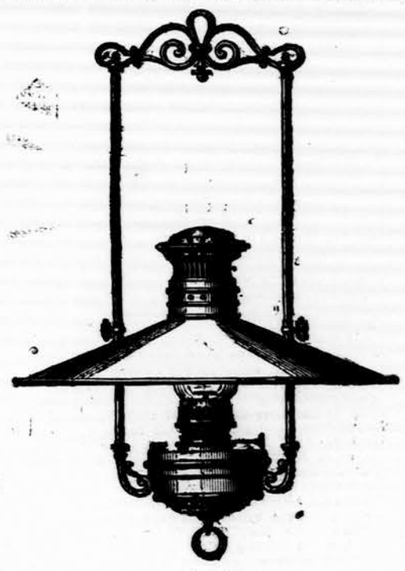

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RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful

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Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will, by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

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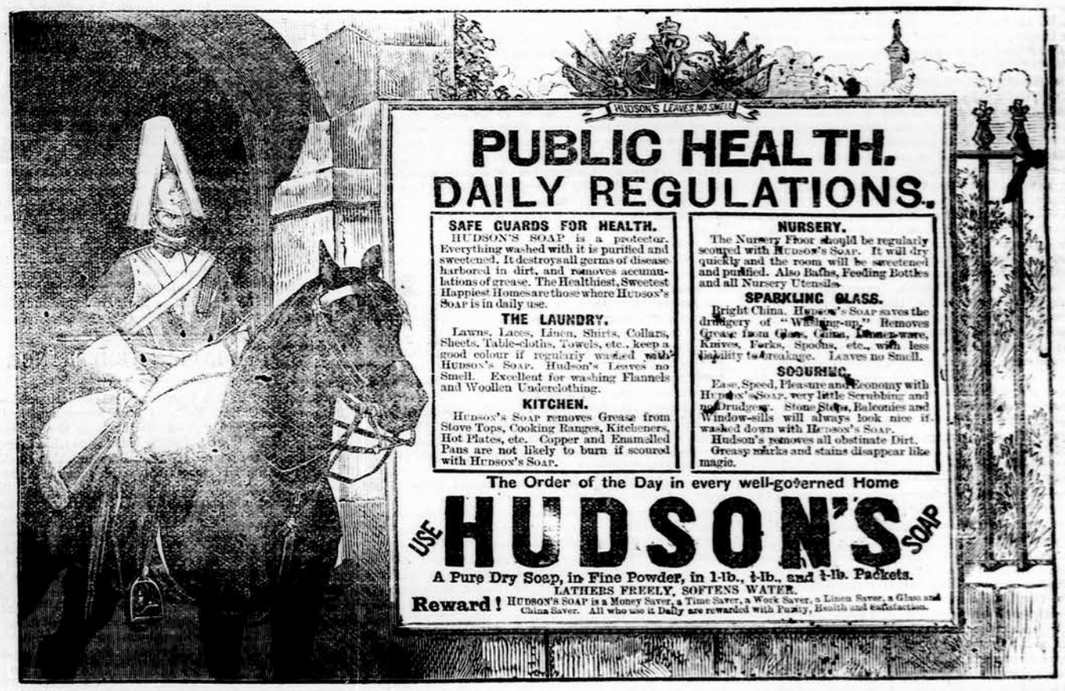
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Lawns, Laces, Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table-cloths, Towels, etc., keep a good colour if regularly washed with HUDSON'S SOAP. Hudson's Leaves no Smell. Excellent for washing Flannels and Woollen Underclothing.
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HUDSON'S SOAP removes Grease from Stove Tops, Cooking Ranges, Kitcheners, Hot Plates, etc. Copper and Enamalled Pans are not likely to burn if scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP.
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The Nursery Floor should be regularly scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP. It will dry quickly and the room will be sweetened and purified. Also Baths, Feeding Bottles and all Nursery Utensils.
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Bright China. HUDSON'S SOAP saves the drudgery of "Washing-up." Removes Grease from Glass, China, Lustre ware, Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc., with less liability to breakage. Leaves no Smell.
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Ease, Speed, Pleasure and Economy with HUDSON'S SOAP, very little Scrubbing and no Drudgery. Stone Slabs, Balconies and Window-sills will always look nice if washed down with HUDSON'S SOAP.
Hudson's removes all obstinate Dirt. Greasy marks and stains disappear like magic.
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A Pure Dry Soap, in Fine Powder, in 1-lb., ½-lb., and ¼-lb. Packets.
LATHERS FREELY, SOFTENS WATER.
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HUDSON'S SOAP is a pure Dry Soap in fine Powder, in 1lb., ½lb., and ¼lb. packets—softens all waters—makes a foaming lather and keeps the clothes a good colour.

HUDSON'S SOAP is excellent for washing Flannels and Woollen Underclothing, as well as Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table Cloths, &c.

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For the Complexion.
For the Hands.
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For the Face.
For the Bath.

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